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QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. House of Representatives, Feb. 4th.

(Continued.) The House having resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution of censure upon Mr. Adams, offered by Mr. Gilmer, and the amendment of Mr. Marshall thereto, and the amend-

ment to the amendment as offered by Mr. Summers—
Mr. Adams, being entitled to the floor, rose and resur ed his remarks at the point where they had been discontinued yesterday, when he had been endeavoring to es tablish the existence of a conspiracy in the House and out of the House against himself, and, through him against the right of petition and all the rights and liber ties of the free people of this Union; against the right o habeas corpus; against the right of trial by jury; against the freedom of the press; against the sacred confidence of the post office; and he might, he said, have added, against the peace of this country with foreign Powers, and most lly with Great Britain. Of this conspiracy he said he had furnished proof of so much as had reference to himself, his position in this House, and his franchises as a member of it, and his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I proved said Mr. A., that, before I had offered the petition, the presentation of which is the alleged ground of the proceeding against me, and before I was under any charge in reference to which it is proposed the House shall pass a vote of censure upon me the purpose of removing me from the position of chair-man of the Committee on Foreign Aflairs had been al-ready disclosed by one of the members of the House, and that that member had tampered with my colleague, Mr. Cushing, whom I regret not to see in his place. That gentleman himself and my colleague appeared to be a little alarmed at this disclosure: and I charged the member from Albemarle, Mr. Gilmer, with having equivocated in the answer he gave to the charge. My colleague, not understanding the nature of the charge, and supposing that it was intended as applying to himself, then rose and declared it to be unfounded. Before, however, the matter was closed, my colleague became sensible that the facts warranted the charge, though not upon him, (for it was not my intention to make it as against my colleague him self;) and he admitted the fact that a proposition had been made to him that I should be removed, and that he should made to him that I should be removed, and that he should be put in my place, and that the matter had gone so far that consultation had been held, from the result of which it was inferred that a majority of the committee would support the proposition whenever it should be made.

Mr. Gilmer here rose, and, the floor having been yield

ed to him, expressed his hope that the colleague of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Gilmer, was now in the House: and if he were, Mr. G. called upon him to state distinctly that, with Mr. G. at least, he had had no communication whatever, direct or indirect upon this subject So that, if there had been any tampering, the gentleman's own witness discredited the gentleman's assertion, which he had been referred to to prove. If the gentleman's colhe should enter the Hall, that he would be permitted to respond again to the inquiry which he had just put to him, and thus to put the unfounded aspersion of the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts forever at rest. Mr. Proffit. I hope he will admit that I had no par

in this tampering. [A laugh.]
Mr. Adams resumed. What member of the committee it was, my colleague knows; I do not. Nor can I at this time deny the statement of the gentleman from Virginia Mr. Gilmer. For purposes of that kind, direct communi-cations form but a very small part of the means usually

Mr. Cushing here entered the floor.]

Mr. Gilmer. Tha gentleman's colleague is now in his seat; and I call upon him here, again, to say whether he received any communication from me on the subject re-ferred to, direct or indirect?

Mr. Cushing. None whatever. Mr. Adams. Stop, stop: "before my colleague answers that question-

Mr. Gilmer. He has answered it.

Mr. Adams. I wish him to state who it was that made the communication to him? I did not charge him with having given any countenance to the attempt to tamper with him. What my colleague said to me was, that the proposition had been made, and that it placed him in a House to be discharged from the committee. That surely was no encouragement of such an attempt. I say, again, he was tampered with. I do not say that it was directly the was tampered with. I fine is to answer that

gentleman's interrogatory, then I ask him who it was?

Mr. Cushing. My colleague saw fit, gratuitously a most unjustly, to introduce on the floor of this Honse a reference to a private and personal conversation between him and myself; and it is common enough, when detailing private conversation, to substitute the understanding of the arrator for what was really said. I have before me a report of what my calleague said: he said that the gentlen from Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, had tampered with me on the subject of displacing my colleague from the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and placing myself in his stead; and that I had communicated this to him. He further said that promises had been made to me. I denied the truth of the statement then, and I deny it now. I deny both that such a fact transpired, and that I made any such communication to my colleague. I say I denied in then; and yet my colleague reiterated the statement, and said I had admitted it to be true.

[Mr. Adams. No, Sir!]
My colleague has no right thus to interrupt me. Othdemen of the House have rights on this floor as well as he. My colleague, I say, reiterated the assertion, and in this form. [Here, Mr. C. quoted from the report.] He not only reiterated an imputed fact, but asserted that I

d its truth, when again and again I denied it. What did occur was this. On the 25th of January, in the debate which occurred in relation to the memorial from Georgia presented in this House by my colleague, a took place between the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, the Speaker of the House, and my colleague, Mr. Adams, on the subject of the choice of a new nan. The gentleman from Virginia interrogated the Chair as to the powers and rights of a standing committee of this House over that matter. Whereupon my colleague declared that there was a public declaration and avowal of a contemplated purpose of a gentleman or of gentlemen of that committee; and that declaration was that somebody must have had communication with me; the cause or origin of what has since occurred: I, being second upon the list of the committee, felt a painful deliconversation with my colleague, in which I stated to him the facts, so far as they were pertinent to the subject. I while my colleague is engaged in defending self, he will abstain from gratuitous and unjust as-

saults upon others, at least upon me. Mr. Adams, resuming. My colleague has said every thing but what I asked of him, and what it imports this House to know. I asked him from whom he obtained he information that it was contemplated to appoint him to the chair of the committee, and what it was that made him feel himself in so very delicate a situation that he was induced to cherish a purpose to resign his seat in the committee on that accout? That surely was not from what was said here by the member from Albemarle in his

majority of the committee itself, that it was he who had had transpired. I had inferred from the motion here, his rise by my fall. I now ask him from whom that ation came? The member from Albemarle and the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Proffit, have both disavowed it; it could not have been gathered from the notion of the member from Albemarle and the conversation about the streets; it was something stronger than that that my colleague had felt himself placed in a situation so embarrassing that he contemplated a resignation. As to a reference here to private conversations, I hold that in reference to conversations of this sort, being placed in the situation I now stand in, I am justified in repeating them for my own defence. The member from Albemarle has read here a letter written by me thirty years ago, and of the most private and confidential character. I do not

"Let anxious jealousy and canker'd spite Produce my actions to severest light. And tax my open day or secret night."

complain of that-

No man shall find me shrinking from a disclosure. say I do not complain of the member from Virginia for presenting to this House a private letter of mine, written in the most confidential manner and in very peculiar mes. If the gentleman will send me the letter. I will thank him, and will take an opportunity of defending what I then wrote.

[A voice: "It has been printed in the report: it is in the

If my colleague thinks proper, after my disclaimer of all charge upon him, to take what I have said as offensive to himself, I cannot help it. I never charged him with havng encouraged the tampering of which I spoke. What e said to me,on the contrary, was equivalent to a declaration that he would have nothing to do with it. If the genman resigned his seat, the next on the list of preferment yould, I understand, be the member from Albemarle himself. I do not charge that my colleague was ready to resign in order to make way for that member, and when a private conversation takes place as to facts which are vital to my defence as an accused party, I hope my colleague will not consider me as intruding upon the House when I refer to such conversation. I again ask him to name the man or men that did give him the information of which he

Mr. Cushing. My colleague saw fit to conjecture a thing injurious to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, and on that foundation proceeds to affirm it, over and ver, as a verified fact. He now changes his ground. He first made an accusation against the gentleman from Virginia, which does not necessarily affect me, though it involves the gentleman from Virginia, viz. an improper attempt to "tamper" with me. But he goes further, and states another thing as fact, which does involve me, viz. my going to him and stating that such tampering had taken place; thus placing me in the dishonorable attitude of having been the subject of an improper application on a very delicate subject, and theu going as an informer and communicating the conversation to my colleague. My colleague assumes that such a proposition was made to me, and now calls on me to state who made it? Now, if any communication had been made to me in the injurious ase meant by my colleague, though he may assume the right of repeating private conversations, I do not; and still less what is said to me in strict confidence. But my colleague can readily attain his end by calling successively on the constitute; for the constitute; for the constitute; for the constitute is against tome one of them. I do not choose to be put in the post-tion of a witness here. So far as I know there has been tampering: no proposition certainly was ever made to

Mr. Gilmer (the floor being yielded) asked again Mr. Cushing to say whether he had made any communication to him on the subject referred to by his colleague, directly or indirectly?

Mr. Cushing. None, whatever.

Mr. Rhett rose and said: I was not in the House when the facts alluded to took place, but I have since seen the report of them, as it is given in the Intelli-gencer. Not acknowledging the propriety amongst genthis floor, I must ask the permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Cushing, to narrate what occurred between us relative to this matter, especially as the gentleman from Massachusetls, Mr. Ad assailing so many others, seems now to have singled me out for his tomahawk, & the House knows with what remorselessness he goes to work on his victims.

[Mr. Cushing having expressed his assent.] Mr. Rhett said: After the gentleman from Massachu setts had submitted his motion to the House, now pending,that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should choose a new chairman; if they thought it proper to do so, I was passing near the Clerk's table where the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Cushing, was standing, and said to him; "Well, Mr. Cushing, as you stand second on the list of the committee, I suppose we shall have to elect you our chairman;" to which that gentleman replied, "No, sir; I neither can nor will serve." "But suppose," I replied, "we elect you, what can you do?" He answered, "the House may appoint a chairman; I cannot and will not serve if elected."

And now, if the gentleman from Massachusetts can make any thing of this, either against me or his colleague,

or beneficial to himself, he is welcome to do so.

Mr. Adams. Will the gentleman be kind enough to hand me a pamphlet he quoted to us a day or two

Mr. Rhett. After assailing half a dozen other gentlemen on this floor, I suppose he means now to lift his tomahawk upon me; as every body knows the ferocity with which he makes his attack, I suppose I must prepare myself for the consequences. I now inform the gentleman that I sent the pamphlet, temporarily, to the public press, so that it is not no

press, so that it is not now in my possession. Adams. I shall be much obliged to the gentleman for the use of it. I do not know that I shall wan! it to-day. [A laugh.] But in the defence of my good name, and of all I hold dear, and all I have to leave to my children, I may possibly want to make use of that

for me. I will not ask the gentleman from South Carolina on what premises he founded the conclusion that if was removed my colleague would be elected. Mr. Rhett. I have already stated that his name stood

econd on the list. Mr. Adams. That was nothing at all, if the chairman was to be elected. The gentleman himself might have been chosen to fill the vacancy, or the very last on the list, just as well as the second. He is the who tampered with my colleague; he has admitted it on Let it go to the country-let it go to the world. I am now satisfied. I ask pardon of the gentleman from Albemarle for thinking that he was the gentleman through whom the proposition was made to my colleague. I will simply say that a gentleman of the standing of the gentleman from South Carolina would not have made such a proposition without some information to ground it upon. I rather think some little bird must have whispered in his ear that there was reason to believe a majority of the committee to be as ready as himself to substitute my colleague for myself. I do not ask for any further disclosure of private conversations: I will not ask him on what ground he proceeded when he put this little temptation into my colleague's

Mr. Rhett again interposed. The gentleman infers and now I suppose another conspiracy is to be hatched up. I say that nobody did communicate with me at all cond upon the list of the committee, ich a paining den-cy in my situation; and in consequence of what I ard said about the House, and in the streets, I had a lengue was entirely the result of my own thoughts and opinion. The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. committee; which, according to courtesy, would give him the preference. Besides, he had been the former chairman, and if the House, according to the gentleman's own proposition, did refer it to the committee to choose a chairman, deeming his colleague, Mr. Cushing. a far superior man for the situation, I should be constrained, under a sense of duty, to vote for his being the chairman of the committee. It required no counsel with any one to pursue a path so plain.

ted to the mind of my colleague the prospect of made by the gentleman from Albemarle, that it was he who made the proposition. I am glad to be able to say to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Proffit, that I never did suspect him of having taken part in this league-not for a moment; and I now receive with the most undoubt-ing confidence his disclaimer of participation in it. [A

> the gentleman from Massachusetts. Two days after, the gentleman's colleague informed me of what had been said to him, and of what was the general conversation of Southern gentlemen on the subject, and implored me hy every feeling of private friendship that I would do all I could to prevent such an event. There were four Southern gentlemen and four Northern gentlemen on committee; and knowing that I held the balance of the committee, I answered him that I

> Mr. Adams. I am happy to hear this testimony in confirmation of the honorable conduct of my colleague; and that the gentleman from Indiana was not part and portion of the conspiracy against me; and also that the proposition was not made to my colleague with any cerainty of its being supported by a majority of the commit-

> In the course of this long, and to me most painful trial, among other charges in the papers, and which have been countenanced, in some respects by those who profess to be my friends, it is said that I have ground to this persecution by the acrimony with which I have attempted to defend myself against it. Now, I do not know whether there be a member of this House who, if he had seen one of these mad dogs whom the Mayor of Washington has proscribed by proclamation coming at him "full but," would put his hand upon his head and, patting it, would say to him, in a very gentle tone, "my good fellow pray don't hurt me." For my part, if I should find a rabid animal like that at the very point of biting me, and putting into the wound some of that slaver which kills, I should be very apt to use against him some instrument stronger than my bare hand, and make some demonstration a little more hostile than pat

> If there be no palliation-I do not say justification, for put myself in this upon the indulgence of the House —for any improper acrimony in my words, directed as they have been against men whom I consider as hunting me with a fury far beyond that of any mad dog-with a fury beyond that of the bloodhounds who were brought from Cuba to throttle the Florida Indians-I throw self upon the indulgence of this House. I ask the House to consider my position; and, indulgence to hu-man frailty; to overlook the use of terms which may be unsuited, not to those who are attacking me, but for me

> I admit, I confess, that in charging the Georgia whigs the South Carolina Nullifiers, the Tyler Corporal's Guards, and the squadron of Kentucky, with a most extraordinary combination and amalgamation to persecut me, I have, perhaps, made use of too general terms. am under an eternal debt to that gentleman from Ga. Mr. Warren, who came out here and declared that henceforward he should set his face against this persecution entirely. I know the responsibility to his constituents which he incurrued by such an act. I appreciate most fully the intrepidity of soul which alone could have assure him, and this House, that the memory of what he has done will remain in my heart as long as that reason shall be left to me which some of his constituents, if such they be, or of his mock constituents, as is asserted by

> others, have publicly denied me to possess.
>
> There are, besides, three or four gentlemen from Ky. the particular friends of the gentleman who has made the most violent attack upon me, but who have not, from the beginning, countenanced him in that measure and whom I would here name were it not against the rules, whom I beg to be understood that not one word I have said has been at any time directed against them; on the contrary, I feel myself under the greatest obligations from a conviction of public duty, just as much as if it me. I make the same acknowledgment to several of the members from Maryland, a State to which I feel an attachment perhaps as strong as that I have avowed to wards the State of Virginia. My own children are half citizens of Maryland. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Marshall, some days ago, in one of the most power ful and eloquent speeches he has made here, amidst the most pathetic appeal which I think I ever have heard in my whole life, referred to the consequences of slander upon the relatives of the slandered party, on the heart of a mother or of a sister. Does the gentleman suppose that he is the only man who has a mother or a siste whose bosom is alive to charges of crime made agains himself? By those who are aware of my intimate do mestic connexion with the State of Maryland, my posi tion in this House can be better appreciated. If the gen-tleman could know how deeply hearts, which are even dearer and nearer than those of mother or sister, hav felt under his criminations, I should ask him how he would himself feel were such accusations unjustly pre

ferred against him? I have apologized to some of the members from Mary land; I wish I could do the same thing to those who compose what is called the Corporal's Guard. They are said to be in very intimate connexion with a distinguished person, with whom I wish to stand in the most friendly relations possible; and I wish I could make that person an exception from the conspiracy which has been rmed against me, & of which I have here presented the proofs. I wish he had no concern in such a combination. should have some justification in making this exception were there one single number of that body, which is called the Guard, to whom I could address the same apology which I have addressed to gentlemen from Maryland and from Kentucky. [A voice: We want none.] As to that person, I think at the close of the last ses sion I manifested a dissposition to support him and his Administration, which he ought to remember; and I will say further, that since I have been placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he has had positive assurance of my inclination to support him, which he had not before. The closer, does it come to my feelings, to see his intimate, confidential friends in this House, engage with so much virulence in this persecution against me, I called for a copy of the letter from the President, which the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. W. Cost Johnson, declared here in his place that he had received,

[Mr. W. C. Johnson here rose, and though very im perfectly heard, was understood to say that he never had stated that he had received a letter from the President of

Well, then, from the Vice President; or from Mr. Jno.

Tyler. Whichever it came from, the gentleman introduced it here as one argument to induce the House to reverse its determination three times expressed, to abolish the 21st rule. The gentleman said he had received a letter from a distinguished person from Virginia, and knew from that letter that the President was opposed to any al-teration of the 2 st rule; and it is my belief that that declaration operated as one important cause of the restoration of the rule,

Mr. W. C. Johnson here again explained, and repeat assertion that he never had said that he had received a letter from the President of the United States It was true that he had received a letter from John Tyler. Mr. J. spoke very low, but the Reporter believe

Mr. Adams resumed. I called for a copy of that letter; but the House out of a feeling of delicacy to Mr. Ty-ler, refused to grant me what I asked, and my call was laid on the table. Nothwithstanding, from the example I have lately witnessed, not indeed in the President himself, but in one of his heads of departments, of the promp titude with which he is ready to deny imputations made on this floor which he considers as unfounded, and of his willingness to come before the Public and disavow them, I do hope, and I here call upon the President in my place, to have furnished to me a copy of that letter with out any order of the House, and to inform this House Mr. Adams. I am satisfied; and I here again say to whether he authorized the member from Accomac to make here the assertion which he did make, and which mycolleague that I disclaim all intention of making any charge upon him throughout the whole transaction; and assertion, together with the letter referred to by the gen-

mitte on Foreign affairs, with the promise held out to my colleague (Mr. Cushing) that he should be appointed in my place, if he would consent to the movement, I think have fully disclosed.

I now proceed further. All this took place before presented the petition which is the foundation of the pre- It is the mouthpiece of members here who are ready to sent proceeding against me. When I did present it, the member from Accomac—the neutral man, [a laugh] vas the first to rise and ask whether it would be in order to introduce a vote of censure. Another very combustible member from Virginia proposed to burn the petition and well was it for me, that he did not include a motion to burn the petitioners and the presenter of the petition himself. And here I must do the Speaker the justice to say that the proposition to burn did not seem in the least agreeable to him. [A laugh.] He was not quite ready seems, for an auto da fe. I wish I could see that combustible gentleman in his place, but I fear he is not now in the House. He said that, for his part he had made up his mind. He was quite ready to refer the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and to have its chairman removed forthwith. He was ready for it. This did not nuch surprise me, because I knew that gentleman had made much such declaration three years ago, in a letter addressed to one Captain Piper-not certainly that Peter Piper who picked a peck of pepper, [loud laughter] for it would have puzzled that Peter Piper to have found so much as a single grain of spice in that letter. He would have found filth and venom, but no spice; not a scruple, not a grain. And the gentleman had the kindness at my request, to give me a copy of the pamphlet containing that letter. I have preserved it with care among the mon uments of glory which I should claim, if I am to reckon among the honors of my country the assault, the unprovoked assault of the combustible gentleman from Virginia. I was not surprised that he proposed to burn the pe tition and I suppose the petitioners too, and if any resolution of expulsion was to be moved, that he was quite

And the member from Albemerle (Mr. Gilmer) caught at once at the hint thrown out by his colleague from Accomac, and forthwith offered a resolution declaring that the member from Massachusetts, by presenting such a petition, had incurred the censure of the House. resolution was very mild in comparison with that after-wards offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr.

and some thirty or forty members of this House-I wish they would all rise here and show their faces, or would sent us with a list of the yeas and navs taken in that delicious caucus, (I hope the member from Albemarle will understand me without further explanation. Yesterday, if I remember right, he did not understand what east say the newspapers, and from them I get my information-but some doubt was entertained whether that ould be done, and so they left it to the gentleman from Ky. to prepare a resolution in conformity with the deliber-ations which had been held, which should come as near expulsion as it possibly could, but should declare that if was not expelled, I might consider it an act of great nercy, for I richly deserved it.

Mr. Triplett here rose, and having with the assent o

Mr. Adams, obtained the floor, stated that he himself, without consultation with a human being, and without but simply on the sound of the abolition petitions which he had previously presented, had commenced a conversa-tion with gentlemen from the South, and asked a number of them whether it would not be right to get up a meeting with a view to the protection of their peculiar insti tutions. Some of the older and more experienced mem bers had dissuaded himifrom making any public call at the adjournment of the House, as had at first been proposed, and the caucus which did take place was induced by the presentation of the petition for the dissolution of the Unon. Mr. T. said that he would then state what had takon place in the caucus. It consisted of a good many had been made, particularly as to a modification of the had been done from private and personal friendship to 21st rule, which might rid the House of petitions so framed as at present to avoid the rule. While the speaking was going on, a gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Mar shall) had come in. Much was said as to the course of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but no final action had been taken and no course determined on. It was agreed that another meeting should be held, not for the ourpose of consulting what should be done with the geneman from Massachuseets-for that was a question respecting which every gentleman must consult his own rom the designs of Northern abolitionists,

Mr. Marshall here inquired whether Mr. Adams would ield him the floor for a few moments.

Mr. Adams. Certainly.
Mr. Marshall then said that it had been correctly re

orted in the paper that he declared on the floor of House that he offered the resolutions he proposed on his own responsibility. The original draught of them had een made at his own table without consultation with any As he was about to leave the Capitol, he was in formed that some gentlemen were holding a meeting. He repaired to the place, and listened to the remarks of south gentlemen there made, and never in his life had he witnessed greater discrepancy. In regard to most of the opinions expressed, Mr. M. differed from a great many of those present. He himself then addressed the meeting. and read to it the resolutions which he had prepared-a orizing the gentlemen that he had drawn them up on his esponsibility, and should offer them in the Hou out reference to what might be there agreed on. He had urther expressed it as his own opinion, that the subject of abolition ought not to be connected with it; that he should not himself attempt any such association, nor did he mean or desire that it should be attempted by others. The resolutions were in no sense the result of that cauus. They had been drawn up before he had heard of it, and no vote was there taken upon them. He had read them to the gentlemen assembled, but had not submitted them for their action. He had at first intended to move the expulsion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and his intention do so had been changed not by the views or conversations of his friends in the House, but of those who were out of the House. The gentleman from Mas sachusetts was perfectly welcome to this admission. The gentleman himself had dared the House to expel him and declared that he scorned its grace and mercy; that if expelled, he would go back to his constituents; that they would send him here again. On reflection Mr. M. had thought it not unlikely that such would be the result, and he then offered the other resolutions, because he thought that the peace and the dignity of the House alike required that the gentleman from Massachusetts should stopped.

om Albemarle threatened to stop my music. I am hap- laries in the House, I think the proof must have been of the reference made to that caucus. I am not at all surorised that the gentleman from Kentucky should have therished an intention of moving to expel me; and I have no doubt that, had a motion been made to cut me that his own intention had at first been to offer a resoluinto pieces of an ounce each, he would have been just as tion of expulsion, but that he was dissuaded by certain ready to vote for that. And I have demonstrative proof of this, in the fact that he has actually done that which to me is infinitely worse than putting me to death-a threat, however, which was actually made (as I showed from letters which I read here yesterday) by certain other auxiliaries of the member fro tleman tells us that he drew up these resolutions without consultation with any one. Still he read them to the caucus, and left those who composed it in full possession of all his views. I am not surprised. It was almost a justification, at least it was a great palliation of the act, that there existed such discrepancy of views among those who composed the caucus. He could not it seems, bring any of them, however exasperated, to follow in a crusade against abolition petitions. The gentleman tells us he did not mean to connect his resolutions and the proceed-The gentleman teils us he ings thereon with the subject of abolition at all. This is very extraordinary. The presentation of abolition peject respecting the meeting which was called, and it is ing here. If I am to be censured, it is for presenting ab-

from Albemarle presented to me yesterday as containing evidence of public opinion at the North. It is a news-Alabama, declares to be the natural ally of the South. vote for all propositions that may be simed against me. It is, therefore, a somewhat exceptionable witness in this But to show what sort of a witness it is which the member from Albemarle has produced here as evidence of public opinion at the North, I will read to the House the House the statement it gives of the proceedings of the House on the day when I presented the offensive

"MONDAY, JAN. 24 .- In the House, Mr. Adams premediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the union

"First, because no union can be agreeable or perma nent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benof one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return; third, because, judging from the history of past nations, that Union, if persisted in, in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole na

"Mr. Adams then moved the reference of this petition to a select committee, with instructions to report an anwer to these petitioners."

Observe that this statement is copied from the reports of the newspapers here, published immediately after I presented the petition; and that, in stating my motion to refer the petition to a committee with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners, it suppresses the fact to be to form a more perfect union. It was dissolved in

petition ought nor be granted.

Now, the House can judge what sort of representato a select committee, but it suppresses the fact that those instructions directed the committee to report reasons why the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted. All who read this paper, amd read nothing else, must conclude that I did not state whether the report of the committee ought to be adverse or favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. Now I aver that that very false statea caucus meant,)—agreed to meet and a caucus was held. It was here determined to expel me if they could—so at of the gentleman from the State of Kentucky and the ment is precisely the foundation of the whole argument gentleman from Albemarle in support of the prosecution of the House against me; for though they cannot, as this editor does, suppress the fact that I was for effect it may have had upon the House. One gentleman This perition opened the door for amicable discussion.

guished among the subscribers to the petition, wherein to a dissolution of the Union, but with being at the head he openly avows that he did sign it, and is ready to do so at any time. For myself, I believe that the prayer of the dissolution of the Union. the petition is as unpopular with a great majority of the inhabitants of that country as it is against the opinions of any member from South Carolina in this House; but of the strongest proofs of his attachment to the Union. that is not the point. The point is, the right of the peo- It was written in December, 1808, to Joseph Anderson, ple to be heard in petitioning here for a redress of griev-

But now to come to the petitioners. A proposition But now to come to the petitioners. A proposition has been moved here by a gentleman from Virginia [Mr. of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senators of Summers] to refer this whole subject to a select commit- the state in Congress to support measures which he tee; and so far as I and my rights are concerned, I have no objection—reserving however, to myself the right of gentleman road be read again, that the House might see no objection—reserving however, to myself the right of defending myself before that committee. But I submit what his feelings were with respect to the Union. Mr. to that gentleman that his resolution places all these petitioners in the light of accused parties. They are accused of subornation of perjury, of high treason and of with him this correspondence. Mr. Anderson had intiother crimes, and I ask this House to consider that here mated to him a doubt whether a higher and loftler sense Representative to an account, but the Representative the have retained his seat, and voted according to the dic-Should the subject go to a committee, the preliminary his constituents. question will be, are the crimes of subornation of perju-

Mr. Summers here explained that his resolution did not letter be read.

and if the adoption of his resolution will be equivalent to a rejection of the whole proposition of the gentleman to a rejection of the whole proposition of the gentleman. He did not complain of this, but in order from Kentucky, then certainly my objection will not apply so far as regards the petitioners. Yet, if we are to can escape from the weighty charges which lie at the foundation of the whole matter. I say that the effect must be to put the constituent on trial before his own rep-Albemarle does virtually include the constituent. It trenches on his right to petition, and I do not see how have expressed opinions which he had since changed the committee can escape from the difficulty. however, as I am concerned, I again declare that I am opinions with respect to the designs of persons in oppoperfectly willing the gentleman's resolution shall be adoped, I have not the least objection to it. But I wish in the present stage of the proceeding, and that I insist mice beyond their real purposes? upon a direct vote, ay or no, on the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Al- lic office under government?

Among the proofs of this conspiracy against the right of petition and all the rights of freemen in free States
I stluded to the auxiliaries of the member from Albemark out of this House as well in it. In regard to his auxilperfectly satisfactory to the mind of every man. The gentleman has told us that the caucus consisted of mor than forty members. Some differed on the subject of That it was a subject of consultation, and persons out of the House. Here, then, were forty memsistants and coadjutors, and to act as accusers, witnesses, jurors, judges, and executioners; and the whole plan was to be determined on before the close of the meeting. m Albemarle. The gen- Now I ask, if an agreement like that had been proposed Here were more than forty judges, who had predeter mined my sentence, meeting in conclave to consult how it could best be carried into execution. I ask of every member here present whether he would be willing to be

placed in the same circumstances ?

As to the external auxiliaries of the member from Albemarle and of the conspiracy, I will first speak of the press, which as is well known, is in this city under the superintendence of what is called the South. It is well It w own that at the South there are committees of vigiout scruple, burn whatever they consider as in its nature incendiary. What is the natural effect of this

THE PHILANTHROPIST, conversation with the Speaker. I did suppose that as the member from Albemarle was the individual who allowed here the intention of removing me without into the member from the House, three times made to avowed here the intention of removing me without into the Rational Intelligencer. There is no report of that the National Intelligencer. There is no report of that allowed here the intention of removing me without into the National Intelligencer. There is no report of that allowed here the intention of removing me without into the Speaker. I did suppose that as the name of the decision of the House, three times made to allow the saturation of the National Intelligencer. There is no report of that it. It now appears that he rejected it instantly, and allowed here the intention of removing me without into the Globe, which is assertion, I give the report of yesterday in this sort of mancuvring, or conspiracy, as I denominate it. It now appears that he rejected it instantly, and other, to refer to a piece of testimony which the member of these auxiliaries, which is report of these auxiliaries which it is region on the other. trial is going on there is scarcely a day in which it does not contain a column or a column and a half against me.
For the truth of this I appeal to all who read the Globe. paper printed at Haverhill, and it is the mouthpiece of that class of northern democracy which C. C. Clay, of And not only that, but there is a paper at Alexandria. said to be a whig paper, which utters against me whole volumes of the bitterest invective, equal in virulence to that of the member from Accomac or the member from Kentucky. And all this for what? For presenting a And they charge me with a consumption of the time of this House, and with all the confusion arising out of these debates, though I can appeal to every gentleman here whether I am reoponsible for one hour thus occupied? I have disclaimed that responsibility memorial. Mr. Adams here quoted from the Haverhilt paper:

from the beginning. Even after all the thunders and the lightnings of the gentleman from Accomac and Kentuc-Notoriett ! D—See what a flame a little spark ky, and from Albemarle, I have off-red to sit down with kindleth! To be notorious, by some, is preferred to an out one word of reply. But what I do I am bound to do, honest and respectable standing among their little circle of friends at home! Haverhill, Mass. has 'spelt up to constituents. Here is the influence of the press, both positive and negative; negative in the failure to report truthe debates of this House; positive, in column after sented the petition of sundry citizens of Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that Congress will imcourse should be pursued in regard to a court of justice pefore which I stood charged with subornation of perjury and high treason? Is it not the practice of the cou and of the country that during the course of a public trial the press should observe silence, that there may be a

> Friday, February 4. Mr. Adams proceeded to remark, that the members of

both Houses of Congress were not bound by oath to support the Union. If the gentleman from Kentucky naintained that they were, he called on him for the proof. The oath to which they are sworn is to support the constitution of the United States. Another gross assumption in that preamble was, that the dissolution of the Union could only be effected by force. Washington and Madison were the men who took the first steps in dissolving the Union of the confederacy; and the very first words of the Constitution of the United States declare its object that my motion of instructions was express that the answer should assign the reasons why the prayer of the which provided that no dissolution should take place unless it was unanimous. Was there a member of this House so young as not to know that this constitution was tions are made of its proceedings to the people in that part of the country. It states that I moved instructions years, Rhode Island and North Carolina were not parties to the new compact, after that of the confederation was totally dissolved? Why, then, should not charity admit that this petition was to dissolve this Union to form a more perfect one? This Union had defects. He hoped he should be able to show that the charge on him of a desire to dissolve this Union was as false as those of high treason, or of subornation of perjury; but he would say to the House that, in consequence of the deep, deep questions pending between different portions of this Un more perfect union could be formed. There were questions pending between different portions of the country instructing the committee to report reasons against the petition, yet they both throughout their whole argument, threaten the dissolution of the Union. He begged memhave gone upon the principle that I am as responsible as bers from Kentucky to note that he desired members from if I had instructed the committee to bring in a report fa- the North and South to understand each other. He vorable to the prayer of these petitioners. This is the whole substance of the argument. I do not know what that these questions could not be winked out of sight. at least, declared that he was unwilling to refer the petition to me to be reported on, because he believed I was at heart in favor of what it asked for. That is the injustice of the condition of the condition to the declared in the condition to the condition t tice which has been done me by these prosecutors from bemarle and Kentucky, that, if this petition was referred, beginning to end.

There are other passages in the Haverhill paper which express strong feeling against the petition, and which demand the names of those who signed it. This shows that the prayer of the petition is not conformable to the views of all the people in that part of the country.—

There are other passages in the Haverhill paper which demand the names of those who signed it. This shows that the prayer of the petition is not conformable to the which this question might be brought into friendly discussion. It had pleased gentlemen here, notwithstanding cussion. It had pleased gentlemen here, notwithstanding this disavowal, to charge him not only with being friendly

He wished the gentleman from Albemarle would send (M1. Adams) had resigned his seat in the Senate in the which it is not the constituent who calls the of duty would not have required that Mr. Adams should tituent, and that for crimes of so great a magnitude. tates of his conscience, though against the instructions of

Mr. Wise here said he wished to inform the gentleman and of high treason involved in this petition, and if of a fact which had come to his knowledge. A son of they are, can the committee come to the conclusion without hearing the petitioners? Certainly not. I say this morning, had called on him, and had furnished him again, that the attitude of the parties is most extraordinary; that the usual state of things is here reversed. A Representative calls his constituent to an account, and as evidence that then the gentleman was sound on the and accuses him of high treason and subornation of per- Union, and then accused citizens of Boston of being unsound and under British influence. He asked that the

Mr. Summers here explained that his resolution of the preamble moved by Mr. Mr. Adams had no objection to its being read to contemplate an insertion of the preamble moved by Mr. Mr. Adams had no objection to its being read to contemplate an insertion of the preamble as lished. If the gentleman proposed to prove that he was sound at that time, he hoped he should prove that he was sound at that time, he had no objection to the prove that he was sound at that time, he had no objection to the provetable he was sound at that time, he had no objection to the heart to confirm his statement that there were auxiliaries to the gentleman on this subject, he asked what sort of confime at the subject at all, I do not see how the committee | dence it was that the son of the man to whom the letter bring to this House and to publish. He made no com-Even the resolution of the member from plaint; he had never written a line which he was not willing to have produced here on his trial. He might So far, the course of thirty years he had changed some of his sition to him. In times of deep party excitement, who was free from suspicions of designs entertained by his ene-Mr. Stanley inquired if this Mr. Anderson held a pub-

Mr. Wise would state to the House-Mr. Browne objected to this conversation.

The Speaker said it was out of order. Mr. Stanley said, if this was a public officer, it did ove the existence of a base conspiracy.

Mr. Wise was about making a remark; but Mr. Adams said he would not yield the floor neutral genrleman from Accomac. If he wished to speak, he would have time enough after he (Mr. Adams) had ncluded. He was giving proof of external auxiliaries. Here was an external interference, said to be by an officer of the administration, to affect the decision of this House, in the production of a letter written to his father thirty years ago. What objection was it to him that he produced private conversation as demonstration of a conspiracy? No doubt but at that time he entertained the opin ion that very dangerous designs existed in the legislature of Massachusetts. In consequence he had resigned his seat, and had parted from dear friends, who had become his most bitter opponents. It was immediately after the mission of John Henry had taken place, and while he

was under the displeasure of his constituents in consequence of the part he had taken in the embargo, that he wrote these letters. He had renounced none of those opinions, so far as respected himself; he was still ready to pursue the same system, and make the same sacrifices as respects the Union and the country as at that

setts that the first proposition was made which, several years after, was accomplished by the resolutions under which the Hartford Convention took place. Perhaps he did attribute to those who ruled in the legislature of Massachusetts at that time intentions which they did not

(Continued od fourth page)

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Occupying a position before you so entirely unexpec-ted and foreign to my wishes, so adverse to the solicitations and repugnant to the feelings of numerous personal and political friends, with whom I have long been asso ciated, and for whom I still entertain the highest respect and esteem, a regard to their opinions, and the endly relations which have ever subsisted between us, would seem to require some exposition of the reasons by which I have been guided, in yielding to the request of a portion of my fellow citizen of a portion of my fellow citizens, in accep-ination for the office of Chief Magistrate, , in accepting their nom-

Although daily observation teaches us that the reverse is lamentably true in practice, still I can discover no sufficient reasons why the finer sensibilities of our nature should be outraged, the civilities and courtesies of life disturbed, and the baser passions of the heart excited, in the discussion of political principles and measures, when the avowed object of all is the public good, Still less reason is there for those bitter denunciations, and dishonorable imputations, against individuals, so common at the present day, whenever they deviate from the course pre bed by one or the other of the great political parties which In political conflicts have so long divided the country. the love of party seems almost to have superceded the love of justice and of country. Convictions of right, and the obligations of duty, have been required to yield to its controlling power. Public measures have cen tested by their effects upon political parties, rather than upon the general interests of the country.

Under this absorbing influence, principles have been disseminated, hostile to the cause of civil liberty, prejudicial to our free institutions and national prosperity, and adverse to the fundamental maxims upon which our constitutions, both state and federal are based.

While this power has prevailed, and been so wiel ded as to paralyze all countervailing efforts, a local interest, growing out of the system of slavery, not favored by the constitution of our state or nation, but rebuked by the framers of both, has been insidiously extending its influence over the land, acquiring vigor and strength from the inflexible spirit, determined pupose, and concert of action of its friends and supporters, until it has pre-dominated over every other interest in the country. By its concentrated force, operating upon the hopes and fears of the organized political parties and prominent statesmen of the day, it has been able to break down, or sustain any administration of the general government, or change settled policy of the country at its pleasure, for the dast quarter of a century. We have heard the manda'e go forth that an administration, though pure as the angels in heaven, must be put down, and we have witnesed its accomplishment. We have heard the sentiment advanced by southern politicians during the last presi dential contest, that the south would not be satisfied with a northern man even with southern principles and feelings;-both the man and his principles must be of southern origin to obtain their confidence,

We have seen measures matured by the patriots of the revolution for establishing a national currency, approved by Washington and sanctioned by every organic branch of the government, under successive administrations down to a recent period, denounced by their successors as unconstitutional, and the country left to suffer all the calamities arising from a local depreciated one.

We have seen the regulations of commerce, established to meet the exorbitant duties imposed upon American productions in foreign markets, thereby affording protection to American industry, under which the country was prosperous and flourishing-gradually, yielding to the imperious demands of this local interest, under the threatening denunciations of nullification and disunion Measures passed by large majorites in both branches of the national legislature, for distributing to the States the nett income arising from the sale of their common property, held in trust for their use and benefit, have been rendered nugatory, and the constitutional action of the representatives of the people restrained, by withholding from them the opportunity of passing upon the objections interposed by the executive power.

We have beheld the ardent supporters of this local interest occupying conspicuous stations in the national councils, vacillating from one party to the other, and a subsequent periods openly avowing their adherence to such party for the time being, to have been, for the pur-pose of keeping it in check until a favorable opportunity presented of betraying its interests; whilst others were urging the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union until their united strength had prostrated the existing administration and brought their new allies into power, when their influence has again been exerted to defeat the measures which that party had long been contending were essential to our national prosperity.

In every position they have occupied, whether co-opwith majorities or combining with minorities they have been successful in paralyzing the action of both political parties, and holding them in check by threats of defection and disunion, until a preponderating influence was secured in the government in favor of their local interests and sectional policy. So arrogant have been their demands, and so humiliating the terms of their ace with any political party, that the manly, inde pendent spirit of many of the representatives of freeme has instinctively shrunk from the degradation of yield ing their assent to such terms and perpetuating the alliance by recorded votes upon propositions and principles so derogatory to their own dignity and the reople they represent, as to find no precedent under the

Do we seek for evidences of such arrogation and influence, we can find them on every page of our history for a series of years, where the proceedings of the govern ment and the conflict of parties are recorded. Representing a free population, about equal to one half, and an ag gregate one nearly one fourth less than, the other interests of the country, they have acquired, and steadfastly maintained, a predominating influence in every department of nment. It will hardly be conceded by any, that the free states containing a population so much greater, are more deficient in men possessing the requisite qualifications for stations of responsibility and trust, or that their just claims have been overlooked or set aside without reference to these local considerations. The early history of the republic furnishes no evidence of such a discriminating policy, in the selection of public functionaries for all the various departments of the government, as the present discloses.

Since the first organization of the government, under the present constitution, the executive power with its immense patronage, has been confided to persons selected from that section of the country where this interest pre vails, nearly four fifths of the whole period. The presi ding officer of the judiciary department, for the last forty years, and every appointment to the supreme bench, for the last twelve, embracing a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, have been taken from the same quarter. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, exercising a powerful influence and control over the legislative branch of the government, in the appointment of committees, deciding upon all questions incidental to legisla tion, and having a casting vote whenever the house is di vided, has with a single exception, for thirty years, been selected from persons representing the same local interests. Of the twelve ministers and charge'd affaires appointed under the present administration, three only have been selected from the free states, the nomination of one of whom was openly denounced and his confirmation re sisted, on the ground that he entertained principles hos-

The same systematic policy is perceptible in all our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, in the instructions to foreign ministers, and in their negotiations abroad, to guard and protect this interest, and to slave labor the advantages secure to the productions of of foreign markets; while the staple articles of the free states are left subject to duties so enormous as almost to troduction into any European port.

the government, and of a departure from the precepts and maxims of the patriots of the revolution, and the principles established by the constitution, and other documents emanating from the founders of the republic, we may discover it in the contemptuous manner in which the petitions of the citizens, and the resolutions and memorials of the free states, have been spurned and rejected, and their representatives insulted and threatened with indictment, in the halls of legislation -in the extension of sla very over new states and territories, contrary to the detered purpose and almost unanimous declaration of the entatives of the people in the ordinance of 1787in the efforts made to suppress all discussion upon the principles, policy, powers and duties of the government, connected with this subject—in the insult and abuse which the ministers of justice in the free states have reeral constitutions -in the odium which has been cast upse who have made any efforts to restore the govtives, and misrepresenting their principles-in the large rewards which have been publicly offered for securing the persons of prominent citizens of free states, and the maignant threats which have been made agasnst them, in

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ment which received its first impulse from the declaration nat all men were born free and equal, and which guarantees to all the right of speaking and publishing their sentiments, being unenable to law for any abuse of the privilege, -and above all, it may be seen in the apathy and silence which pervade the pulpit and the press, in view of all these proceedings.

Do not these occurrences clearly indicate a strange leparture from the precepts and examples of our ances-ors, a rapid declension of public virtue in the rulers and the people, and a rigid adherence to party measures, altogether inconsistent with public interests and public

Who could have conjectured at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, soon after the memorable ordinance which forever excluded the system of slavery om the territory then recently ceded to Congress by the State of Virginia, had received the sanction of the representatives of the people, with but one dissenting voice, that within less than half a century, this system would be extended over far more extensive territories, acquired by national funds, formed into new states and admitted into the Union by the concurring votes of the representatives of States which had, during the intermediate period, exerminated this evil from their own borders !

Who could have predicted that after Washington had eclared it to be "among his first wishes, to see some plan adopted, by whichslavery in the country might be olished by law "that "it certainly might, and assuredly ought to be effected, by legislative authority; -"after Jefferson had expressed his hopes of a total emancipation of the slave, in which all the prominent statesmen of the day concurred; after a majority of the states had passed laws in conformity to these sentiments; and while the civilized nations of the earth were uniting to suppress it within their own territorial limits, and to arrest its progress abroad by the most severe penalties known to criminal law; to which this government had also yielded its assent; -that the flag of our country would be prostituted its protection on the seas, and its power exerted, its treasury exhausted, its policy changed, and the blood of its citizens lavished, in sustaining the system at home. What sane American citizen could have believed, en the Declaration of American Independence was

made to the world, which, next to our religious duties, we

have ever been taught to venerate, the recital of which will never cease to cause the manly bosom to heave with honest indignation at oppression, and expand with patriotic ardor in the cause of freedom, until the love of licrty shall become extinct in the human breast, the writer of which deemed it so essential to his fame in succeeding ages to be identified as its author, as to leave intructions to have it inscribed upon his monument,-that, efore his immortal spirit should be called to appear before he Sovereign of the universe, before the inscription could be transferred to the marble, designating the depository of ais earthly remains, the self-evident truths and sentiments it contained would be repudiated, in theory and in pracice, by a large portion of the American people? many of his contemporaries would openly declare in the halls of legislation, where he once presided, with that acred memorial of his fame, with all the venerated names of his coadjutors suspended before them, that the maxims nd principles which he inculcated were visionary, fanatical, and absurd; that the best state of society the huan race were capable of forming and enjoying, was one n which slavery was established, and that the system of lavery constituted the main pillar of the American Re-That the American Congress of 1776, the most agust assemblage of practical men the world ever saw onvened, whose deliberations were productive of more apportant results to mankind, and had a more direct influence upon the regulations of society, the future destiny deliberative body-had been gravely engaged in the exa ination and discussion of, and had unanimously adopted and sent forth to the world as self-evident truths, and oledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, support and maintain, a set of abstract, theoretical opinons, unstited to the condition of man, having no appliation to human society, and which could not be redi o practice, or form the basis of any practical system of rament? That the framers of the constitution of the United States, when providing for the right of trial b ry in all criminal cases, and in civil alue in controversy exceeded twenty dollars, never sup sed that questions involving personal liberty for life and osterity, were embraced in either provision, because they ould not arise in criminal cases and in civil suits, the alue in controversy could never amount to twenty dolported by oath, from personal violence, the impartial adnistration of justice, the freedom of speech and of the ess, were not imperative injunctions, but mere theories ight in the abstract, but depending upon que

Such, fellow-citizens, is the position we occupy before e world as a nation, and such are the practical commenaries of our own acts upon the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, and upon the provisions of the Constitution of this State and the United States .-Such have been the changes in the moral sensibilities of by a blind adherence and devotion to party leaders and the people, and such the effects upon the policy and ac- party measures, without seeming regard to the wants and t the Government, resulting from the apathy ity, flexibility and want of union of the people and repre-sentatives of the free States, and the vigilance, firmness and tenacity of the representatives of the slaveholding states, acting upon the political parties of the day .- Th free States, so far from obtaining and enjoying a proportionate share in the administration of the Governbeld in subordination to the lesser number. Instead of exerting that preponderating influence in the councils of the nation, which their superior representations are principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. They are those I have long entertained and strenuously advocated, both in public and principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. They are those I have long entertained and strenuously advocated, both in public and principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. They are those I have long entertained and strenuously advocated, both in public and principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. They are those I have long entertained and strenuously advocated, both in public and principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. They are those I have long entertained and strenuously advocated, both in public and principles embodied in that address, I yield my hearty concurrence. seem to warrant and demand in determining the policy lirecting the energies and sustaining the great interests of he country, they have been artfully separated into parties, seduced by the blandishments of power, and the fas-cinations of office, and intimidated by threats of defection and disunion, until their numerical force has been sufficiently reduced to enable the combined interests of the progress of any system of measures and change the entire policy of the country, whatever may have been the character of the one, or however intimately the general expedient to proscribe them and their advocates, by repbusiness and prominent interests of the nation may have become blended with the other. Most of the radical changes in the settled policy of the National Government

may be traced to these efficient causes.

olicy and expediency, whether they should be reduced

practicel observance, and sustained by law?

The reduction of the tariff, and consequent influx of oreign merchandize, requiring a constant drain of the of its controlling influence over the Government. Many of consistency, and of public duty urged me to yield to have been auxiously hoping to see these accumulating evils corrected, and the General Government restored to This I have deliberately done, under a full sense of all the the paramount interest of the country, would be suffered our forefathers, and handed down to us, under all the s Constitution-a local interest, an admitted moral and sustained by their public acts, their precepts and examp olitical evil, deriving its existence from State laws, and through a long course of public life ependent upon them alone for its continuance and sup-fare of their country, and the good of mankind. This is the light in which it was viewed and treat-We believe there is yet virtue enough in the ed by the members of the convention that formed the Constitution. Having no power to abolish it in the States, principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are, by so many interesting principles, consecrated as they are the principles are th No power was granted by the Constitution to the General Government for upholding or sustaining it. It is true, that Congress was restricted in regulating commerce, from prohibiting the importation of many and abuses growing out of the system and continuance of slavery, shall be limited and merce, from prohibiting the importation of such persons Do we desire further evidence of a change of action in as the States would admit, until 1808, and the States were laws. restrained from passing laws releasing persons held to service or labor in other States, and required to surrender them to the proper claimant. In the former case, the power was exercised as soon as the limitation expired, and no desire has been manifested to evade the latter requisition, unless it should be held an evasion to have questions involving personal liberty, decided in the free States in the same manner they are decided in the slave States-by a jury, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the practice in those States where slavery exists. The accomplishment of those objects, and the restoration of the Government to its original position in relation to slavery, is all that is sought or desired from political action. We ask no amendment of the Constitution, we seek no evasion of its obligations, we justify no infringement of its provisions, we desire no violation ceived for executing their own laws, and extending to of the national compact, the principles of the Constitution, their citizens the rights guaranteed to them by their sev- or of laws made in conformity to them. On the contrary we desire, we urge, that the principles, the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States and of this erament to its legitimate duties, by traducing their mo- State, may be scrupulously adhered to in the effectment of laws, in the dispensations of justice, and in the admin istration of the Government. That a Government, formed to establish justice, insure domestic trranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of lib-

dination to sustain and extend the system or promote the intentions, the rectitude of our principles, the necessity of interests of slavery. That the general interests of the country shall not be sacrificed to a local interest. That separate course of action. the democratic principle of securing the greatest good to the greatest number, shall not be reversed in practice, by fostering and increasing a moral and political evil, for the alleged benefit of the lesser number, at the expense of the greater without warrant from the Constitution, and contrary to the avowed purpose and fundamental principles of equisitions of the Constitution of this State and of the U. be practically fufilled and complied with. That the public good and the general interests of the whole community, be the origin and the test of all public measures, regardless of personal considerations, cal prejudices, party feelings, or sectional interests. The public welfare, peace and presperity of the nation, require a stable policy and a wise administration of the Government, upon principles well established and defined

These are the sentiments and views I have long enterined,-these the principles I have advocated, and these

he objects I have desired to see accomplished. While I have ever disclaimed the existence of any po in the General Gevernment, or in those of the free v which it is established, regulated and sustained in any ther State, and believed that such State had the excluurpation, I have as firmly believed, that the general velfare and prosperity of the country, the perpetuity o ur free institutions, the preservation of our liberties, and he proper exercise and enjoyment of our rights and priv-, depended upon and required an entire severance & emancipation of the National Government, and political parties, from its controlling power and influence. the tone of public sentiment upon this subject should be restored to its former appropriate action and moral energy as it existed in the days of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was idopted by Congress, and when the foreign slave trade was prohibited by penal laws, as soon as the restrictions were removed from the exercise of such power by Con

At those periods, these subjects could be gravely considered and duly weighed with reference to their bearing upon the general character, interests and prosperity of the nation, and the prominent statesmen of the day could meet the questions growing out of them like freemen, uninfluenced by their effects upon political parties, unseduced by power and place, unrestrained by a ved by threats and denunciations, and could act upon them like true patriots, feeling the weight of their respons ibility to their country, to posterity and to the "Supreme

How melancholy, how humiliating is the contrast at the resent day! What disregard of the public interestswhat prostration of the business, enterprise and moral energies of the people-what encroachments upon the le rislative power and constitutional rights of the people by rbitrary rules and oppressive laws-what servile ence to party dictation-what suppression of truth and ssemination of error-what sacrifice of principleswhat perversion of power, and what scenes of violence nd blood, have been resorted to and exhibited, to suppress the same patriotte feelings, to oppose the promulg on of the same sentiments and principles, and restrain the exercise and enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, that the balance of powmight be secured, and the Government administered one or the other of the political parties of the day.

Confidently hoping that these evils would be remedied, not prosperity would again be restored to the country, nd the Government wisely administered with reference to the interests of the people, uncontrolled by the paralying influence of slavery, by a transfer of power from or political party to the other. I have zealously co-operated with others to effect that object, and felt a strong repug nance to a separate organization, under these distinctive principles, lest its accomplishment should thereby be pro-

We have seen this object effected. We have seen one ministration after another broken down by this con centrated power, and superceded by another, until each olitical party in turn has wielded the entire power and atronage of the National and State Governments. ve beheld this power and patronage, either voluntarily wielded to subserve this local interest, regardless of all tion of the lungs, and heart, in which there thers, or reluctantly surrendered to its dictation and control, to preserve the integrity of parties at the sacrifice of integrity of principles, personal independence, and the integrity or principles, personal independence, and the general interests of the country. We have witnessed the enforcement of the same degrading arbitrary rules, the ne ignominious rejection of the petitions of the people, and the same systematic and successful efforts to paralyze to the power of Christianity in removing the and control the action of legislative bodies upon questions of vital importance to them.

In this pesture of public affairs, when all reasonable hope of seeing these evils corrected, and the country rered to its former prosperous condition, by either of the present political parties, is extinguished, while the coun- ant beyond description. state and nation are distracted, the rings of the moule I have been called upon by a portion of my fellow-citizens, to accede to their accepting their nomination as a candidate for the office Chief Magistrate of the State, and to co-operate with them in sustaining the principles, and effecting the objects set forth in their address, which has been submitted to the

revolutionary struggle, and the early days of the republic when self-interest, sectional animosities, and personal aggrandizement, quietly yielded to public virtue and the general good. They stand forth conspicuously in every public document, emanating from the patriots of the revo-lution, the founders of the republic, the framers of our by the Slave Power. We need not say to constitution, and in the writings of public men, until they became blended with party politics, and were found conflicting with the action and policy of the government, have resentations as unfounded in truth, as cruel and unrightcous in principle, as the measures resorted to to effect the object, have been vindictive, oppressive, lawless, and disceful to the American character.

Under such circumstances no honest man could long hesitate in regard to the requirements of duty, in respondrecious metals from the country—the experiments upon the currency, resulting in its destruction, and the predatoin Florida for the recovery of fugitive slaves, might be-whatever personal sacrifices or suspension of which has exhausted the treasury and resources of the friendly relations it might cause, to occupy the position Government, and created a national debt, are all the legit-imate offspring of the slave power, and strongly indicative their united solicitations. Every consideration of honor, ts constitutional sphere of action, emancipated from this responsibilities and duties which are thereby incurred owering and paralyzing influence by a change of The cause is one that commends itself to every true patthe administration; and that slavery, instead of receiving the unremitting attention of the General Government, as the paramount integers of the country would be offered. The tables are or remain as it was found, and left, by the framers of the curities and solemnities of constitutional law, fortified and compiled with great fidelity and judgment, and

We believe there is yet virtue enough in the people to it was left to their separate action, under the influence of public opinion to sustain or abolish it by their own laws. connections, formed by the General Government, and the political parties of the day, with the slave power, and slave restricted, to the States where it is sustained by their local

Then may be expect to see the rights and privileges guaranteed to the people, respected. Then may we hope that the skill, the industry, and the enterprise of freemen will be duly appreciated and their interests cherished at home and protected above. ected abroad. Then may we look for a wise system of national policy, firmly established upon equitable principles, not subject to constant fluctuations, acording to the capricious views of the ambitious, restless politician. Then may we anticipate that our pubthe sufferings of the people, and to sustain and protect the diversified interests of the country. Then, and not public councils, or that confidence and prosperity will be

The accomplishment of these objects, is worthy of the patriot and statesman. No system of moral or political reform was ever effected without effort or without oppo-Political evil can only be corrected by political From the past we can anticipate the Moral energy and a just cause, can withstand all opposi-

We have the precepts and examples, the perseveran the halls of Congress and elsewhere, whenever they could be found where slavery predominated—in the vivo-lence of excited mobs, pursuing to desolation and death the privileges, the immunities, and the interests of freedom, to enlighten our path and stimulate us to duty.—
Let us follow their examples, by showing to the people the justice and equity of our cause, the uprightness of our ancestors in the cause of freedom, to enlighten our path and stimulate us to duty.—
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separate course of action.

These principles, I am ready to sustain and advocate on all proper occasions, and show the importance of re ducing them to practical operation, in administering the government, in dispensing of justice, and in protecti the rights of the people, without impugning the motives or traducing the character of those who with me in opinion. To such a course I will not de-

In whatever light this communication may be viewed by others, I have considered it due to myself to explain the reasons why I have adopted a different course of ac tion upon this subject, than I have hitherto pursued. No upright member of society will ask to escape from the performance of a conscientious public duty from persona

In reviewing the history of our country and the course of legislation down to the present period, we can discov-er the errors committed by those who have gone before us, and can realize to some extent the complicated evils which have been entailed upon the country by injudicious legislation, and the wickedness and folly of its rulers and can also, duly appreciate the immense benefits which states, to abolish slavery, or modify, or control the laws have resulted from political action and legislative inter osition, in warding off those evils in certain portions of We can also discover the fatal consequences which ive control and jurisdiction of the subject, and that the exercise of any other authority over it would be an act of part of the people and those who controlled its action and uture destin

Let us ever remember that posterity will review of acts with the same rigid scrutiny, and that the perpetuity of our free institutions, the future glory of the American republic and the welfare of millions yet unborn, may be suspended upon the actions and decisions of the pre-sent day.

LEICESTER KING. sent day. Columbus, Jan. 25, 1842.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, March 2, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR.

LEICESTER HING.

ANOTHER LOSS

The cause of the slave has sustained anothe A few months since, we were called to mourn the departure of James C. Ludlow, a wise and faithful member of our Executive Committee. Now we mourn the loss of Au GUSTUS HOPKINS, who left this world, last Friday, in full hope of a better home. He was an active member of our Committee from its organization, and has always occupied the office of Recording Secretary of the Ohio Anti-slavery Society. He was one of those students who for the love of the truth, were obliged to leave Lane Seminary in the darker days of our enterprise. He was a peculiarly amiable, benevolent young man, steadfast in principle, consistent in practice, of philosphical intellect, and much energy of character. I scarcely knew a flaw in his christian character.

Every one that knew him must have felt hin to be a good man. His very countenance shone with the kin Incss of his heart. His disease was in the beginning, inflammatory rheumatism, but it soon became complicated with inflammaseems to have existed much organic derange-He suffered at times great agony, but consolation in the religion that found had become the habit of his life. His testimony sting of death, and preparing the spirit to render up with joy its account to God, was signally clear and decisive, and his death was triumph-

TRACTS.

ing the Address of the State Liberty Convention, have been well circulated. We have just issued another edition, of 1000 copies, containing in addition to the address, a comparison of To the principles embodied in that address, I yield my free and slave labor, and an article on the cause of hard times. Orders to be filled, must be sent in speedily.

We shall soon publish another tract, constituting no. 13 of the series, containing among other things, the tables which appear in to-day's our friends, that the continuation of this tract publication depends altogether upon their liberality. Most of the tracts, they know, are circulated gratuitously.

OUR PAPER TO-DAY.

We are obliged to defer the concluding part of Mr. Adams' celebrated speech, till next week. For the impressive high-toned address of Judge King, our candidate, we bespeak a careful exam

The tables of Mr. William Birney, showing the manner in which the principal offices of the government have been engrossed by the South will startle many of our readers. It is the first the accompanying remarks are pertinent and instructive. Let them be preserved. They will always be highly useful as tables of refer-

Next week, we hope we shall be able once more to secure a little space for ourselves and

NOMINATION OF THOMAS CORWIN.

Thomas Corwin has been re-nominated for the office of Governor by the Whig party. It is said the convention was respectable for numbers, and the nomination was received by acclamation. A Whig paper after speaking of Judge King in terms of high respect, hoped, however, lic servants, released from the shackles of party and lo. that he would withdraw from the field, should cal interests, will unite in maturing measures to relieve Mr. Corwin be selected as the Whig candidate. There was an amusing simplicity in this .till then, can we expect that harmony will prevail in our Judge King is the candidate of the Liberty party. The Liberty Convention at Columbus was clusion, that the purposes of good government,

We know of nothing in the character or services of Mr. Corwin, which should engage the support of men, holding such an opinion. The acceptance by this gentleman of the nomination of a party whose policy is shaped ultimately by the Slave-Power, allies him with the slaveholding aristocracy, and alienates him from the friends of Liberty.

We have our own views of public policyand a candidate to represent them. Our principles are before the world-our measures have been frankly stated. Many papers in the state have noticed our Address-some in approving terms-none has attempted to point out any thing unsound in the doctrines, or visionary in the policy, inculcated therein. Candid men of both parties, in private conversation, acknowledge that our aims are good, that their success will prove a blessing, their failure, a curse, to the country.

Our ground then is taken, and we shall main ain it. Immediate success we cannnot expect; a rapid growth in the infancy of our enterprise, we are inclined to deprecate; final triumph we look for, when a few more vain experiments with existing party organizations and leaders, shall have taught the majority of our countrymen, that the real disease of our country has been lost sight of, while its violence has been aggravated by quack remedies.

Till then we shall march up to the polls, settled in purpose, unfailing in hope, content to be in the minority from year to year, perfectly certain that the Liberty Party must increase, and its opponents decrease.

HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay has signified his determination to resign his seat in the Senate, and retire from tions, indicating what he regards as the true policy of the country. We find in them nothing remarkable-nothing which has not been agitated in the newspapers for years past. He adheres to the spirit of the compromise act, but thinks the expenditures of the government require that the twenty per cent. duty should be raised to thirty per cent. The theory of protection he appears to have abandoned. The compromise was rendered necessary in his opinion, to prevent civil war, and he cannot agree with the mass of his whig friends, in ascribing to its operation, the evils under which the nath that the laws be faithfully executed and shall comm tion is suffering. We venture the prediction, all the officers of United States. that Henry Clay will be remembered by posterity, more for his renunciation of the antislavery principles which rendered illustrious the commencement of his political career, and that notorious speech against Human Liberty, on which Calhoun pronounced his benediction, than for all the other acts of his life put togeth-

er. What a dark would of infamy will yet gather about the names of those of our statesmen, who have consecrated the exalted powers intrusted to them by their Creator, to a relentless warfare on the rights of their own brethren, a years and nine months; northern men, 12 years and one portion of his children, for whose redemption He sent his own Son into the world.

When the great law of love shall be fulfilled on earth, when every man shall be respected by his fellow man, as bearing the image of his Maker, when Justice shall come to be the univer- Van Buren voted for the post office gag-law. sal practice, as it is now the pretence, what will be thought of HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER. JOHN C. CALHOUN?

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Part of the correspondence in the Creole affair, has been sent to the Senate. Daniel Webster, has consummated his baseness. The offering he made of his honor and integrity on the altar of slavery at Alexandria, has been repeated, with more profound emphasis, under circumstances of more flagrant ignominy. He has forwarded to the British government a demand for the restitution of the Creole negroes, and made an argument in support of the assumption that they are property, which the high priest of Slavery, John C. Calhoun, Magistrate. has endorsed and commended! Bah! we loathe to speak it. A New England man, a Massachusetts man-descended from the Pilgrims,-why the very soil that bore him would creep with horror, should he dare to pollute it now with his sacrilegious foot. Plymouth rock that once rung with his deep toned denunciations of slavery, now cries out against him as an abject apostate from the spirit of those illustrious freemen who have made it immortal.

ASTRONOMY.

Professor Mitchell of Cincinnati College is now delivering a series of lectures on Astrono. my in the Hall of the college. Last Monday ing the northern interests for the protection of which the night we had the pleasure of hearing the second of the series, and a delightful lecture it was. The Professor is perfectly at home in the subject, and his style of setting forth the sublime truths and speculations of his favorite science, is extremely agreeable and popular. His exhibitions of the appearances of the solar system. disclosed by the telescope, were got up with 364. much taste, and were calculated to afford very clear ideas of the formation of that system.

CREOLE AND CAROLINE. The Creole is a slavery affair. The Senate makes no bones in asking for Executive correscondence respecting it. The Caroline is a question which specially concerns the free states. When an attempt is made to call forth correspondence on this question, slaveholders are seized with a sudden delicacy lest pending negotiations should be embarrassed. On the no child's play. It represented a body of the 23d February, Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio. called for action on a resolution which he had offered a few days before, asking information in the protection of personal rights, and the ad- relation to the Caroline affair. But Messrs. vancement of the interests of freedom are not Rives and Calhoun thought it best to give it the to be secured by either the whig or democratic go-by in the present state of the negotiations party, controlled as each is and must be, under between this Government and that of Great it present forms, by its matters, the slave hol- Britain. So it was laid on the table, 24 to 13. It might interfere with the Creole business.

LIBERTY MEN.

We see the Liberty men are organizing rapidly in all the States.

The celebrated John Pierpont has been nominated by them for Governor of Massachusetts. Alvan Stewart has been nominated in New-York, and Francis Gillette in Connecticut. In New York City, they are preparing vigorously for the city elections. In our own State they are in carnest. I have on hand accounts of spirited meetings; and what is very agreeable. an excellent article from John Rankin in favor of the Liberty Party. The influence of this gentleman, and the stand taken by him last fall. make this peculiarly interesting. We shall publish it next week.

TABLES,

Showing that the South with less than one third of the free population of the United States has furnished a majority of the principal officers of the Federal Government; carefully prepared by WILLIAM BIRNEY; referred to by him in a speech before the Liberty club of the first Ward of Cincinnati, on the evening of Thursday the 17th ult.

"He has creeted a multitude of new offices; and ent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." -- Declaration of Independence. Section I .- Explanatory Remarks.

The officers are arranged according to the real power and dignity of their respective offices. It would evidently be improper to place the Secretary of State, who manages the foreign relations of the country, below the Vico President, who is little more than a mere officer of ceremony, with his power in expectancy and not in posses-

It will also be observed that the names of persons who declined appointments are omitted throughout. The tables cover the years between March, 1789, and January

TABLE 1.

"The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the public life, in a few days. To give dignity to United States; * * * he shall have power to grant rehis exit, he has introduced a series of resoluexcept in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacan

cies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end o their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the Con

ss information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge no cessary and expedient; * * * he shall receive ambassa dors and other public ministers; he shall take care that all the officers of the United States.-Constitution of the

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1	BULLUE ASI	(lles.	
		State.	Date.	Duration of office.
	G. Washington,	Virginia,	1789	8 years
	T. Jefferson,	Virginia,	1801	8 "
	J. Madison,	Virginia,	1809	8 "
	J. Monroe.	Virginia,	1817	8 "
	A. Jackson.	Tennessee,	1829	8 "
	J. Tyler,	Virginia,	1841	9 months.
		Free St	ates.	
	J. A 1	Mass.	1797	4 years
	J. Q. Adams,	Mass.	1825	4 60
	M. Van Buren, 1	N. York,	1837	4 "
	W. H. Harrison,	2 Ohio,	1841	1 month.
,	[Southern men	have occupied	the Pi	residential chair 40

1. The northern man with southern principles. In 1840, the Alabama Legislature resolved "That the present administration of the General Government by promoting

the interests of the South and guarding our institutions has won our admiration and secured our support." Mr. 2. A Virginian, every act of his public life showed his attachment to the southern policy. In a letter, dated June 1, 1840, to J. Lyons, of Va., he says, "my friends truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support south-

ern rights than any person north of Mason and Dixon's About the same time, the Charleston Mercury, a democratic paper, said of him, "He now stands rectus in curia

with the South." TABLE 2.

One of the most important functions of the Executive

Department is the management of our relations with forgn courts. This is entrusted to the Secretary of State. He instructs all ambassadors, ministers, commissioners and consuls; treaties which are the supreme law of the land are formed under his supervision directed by the President, and are not submitted to the Senate, except for final ratification. We therefore place him next to the Chief SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Free States Slave States.

	State.	Date.		State.	Date
T. Jefferson	Va.	1789	T. Pickering	Pa.	179
E. Randolph	Va.	1794	J. Q. Adams	Mass.	1817
J. Marshall	Va.	1800	M. Van Buren	N.Y.	1829
J. Madison	Va.	1801	D. Webster 4	Mass.	1840
R. Smith	Md.	1809			
J. Monroe 1	Va.	1811			
H. Clay 2	Ky.	1825			
E. Livingston	La.	1831			
L. McLane	Del.	1833			
J. Forsyth 3	Ga.	1735			
1 During the	e last w	ar, som	c of the slaves o	f our "s	outh
ern brethren" e	escaped	to the	British vessels	on the	coast
			A southern ac		
			s, sent in 1814		
a treaty of peac	e, to co	nclude	such a treaty w	ithout s	ecur

war had ostensibly been commenced; but not to do so, unless Britain would consent to restore the slaves or make compensation for them. "The negroes taken from the southern States should be returned to their owners or paid for at their full value." This stipulation is included "in the conditions on which you are to insist in the proposed negotiations."-Letter of instructions from Mr. Monroe, Jan. 28th, 1814. American State papers, Vol. 9, page 2. June 19th 1826, Mr. Clay instructed Mr. Gallatin,

our minister to England, to propose a restoration of slaves escaping from the West Indies to the United States, if England would reciprocate the favor by restoring slaves escaping from the United States to Canada, the proposal was promptly rejected.

3. This southern secretary considered the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary as a matter of secondary importance, when compared with the claims of southern masters for shipwrecked slaves-thus freed by the act of God. He says, in a letter of instructions in 1836, to our slaveholding ambassador in England .- "The most immedi ately pressing of the matters with which the United States Legation at London is now charged, is the claim of certain American citizens against Great Britain for a number of slaves, the cargoes of three vessels wrecked in Britsh islands in the Atlantic."

From the above notes it appears that the free Republic of the United States is a most convenient slave-catcher for

all the administration papers from Baltimore, South, ada

4. This gentleman well earned his present office by his pledge to the South at Richmond, Virginia, in 1840 .-"There is," said Mr. Webster, "one perpetual outcry in

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mishing the people of the South, that their own State governments and the property they hold under them are secure if they admit a northern man to hold any conerty party, but the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. W. stood, gave this language all the force of an explicit pledge to the southern policy.

TABLE 3.

The third office in dignity under the Federal Govern ment is that of Judge of the Supreme Court. He is removable from office only on impeachment for, and conviction of some malfeasance. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; bea party; to control state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.'—Constitution U. S.

OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A st	BGES OF	Lur	OFREME COOL	***	
Slane	States.		Free S	tates.	
454000	State.	Date.	The second	State.	Date.
LA	Va.	1801	J. Jay	N. Y.	1789
J. Marshall	8. C.		W. Cushing	Mass.	1789
J. Rutlegde	Va.	1789	J. Wilson		1789
J. Blair		1790	W. Patterson	N.Y.	1793
J. Iredell	Md.	1791	O Ellsworth	Con.	1796
T. Johnson	Md.	1796	B. Livingston	N.Y.	1807
S. Chase B. Washington		1798	J. Story	Mass.	1811
W. Johnson		1904	S. Thompson		1823
T. Todd	Va.	1807			1829
G. Duvall	Md.	1811	H. Baldwin	Pa.	1830
R. Trimble	Ky.	1826			
J. M. Wayne	Ga.	1835			
R. B. Taney	Md.	1836			
P. P. Barbour	Va.	1836			
J. McKinley	Ala.	1837			F 10
J. Catron	Tenn.	1837			
To To To	Va	1841			

The North has had no Chief Justice since 1801. In the last eight years, six appointments have been me to the Supreme bench--all from Slave States. That these States have the control of the Judiciary is made still clear

The Attorney General of the United States is the confidential adviser of the President as well as of the heads of the other Departments, on all legal or constitution questions. He appears for the United States in all case in the Supreme Court to which they are a party. ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Slave	States.		Free	States.	
E. Randolph C. Lee R. Smith J. Breckenridge C. A. Rodney W. Pinkney W. Wirt J. M. Berrien 1	Va. Va. Wd. Ky. Del. Md. Va. Ga.	Date. 1789 1795 1805 1806 1807 1811 1817	W. Bradfor L. Lincoln R. Rush B. F. Butler H. D. Gilpu	State. d Pa. Mass. Pa. N. Y.	179 180 181 183
R. B. Taney F. Grundy	Md. Tenn	1831			
J. J. Crittender H. S Legare 2	Ky.	1841			
1 "I have	heen	educate	ed in sentime	ents of ha	bitua

everence for the Constitution of the United States: I have been taught to consider the Union of these States tial to their safety. The feeling is nowhere s universal or more strong than among the people of the south. But they have a stronger feeling—need I name it?" Speech in Congress on the Panama mission, 1826. He was ready to nullify the Constitution and dissolve the Union, if either came in conflict with the interests of the

2. The annual trade of the North with the black Republic of Hayti, amounts to 1,252,824 dollars; but that Republic lays a heavy discriminating duty on our vessels and trade because the United States have insultingly refused to recognize her national independence. Some northern merchants engaged in this trade, and wishing to get rid of the heavy taxes upon it, petitioned Congress in 1838, to recognize Hayti as a Government. In the debate on the petition, Mr. Legare said, "It ought to be rejected with reprobation. As sure as you live, sir, if this go down-it will go down in BLOOD-and go down to rise no more. I pronounce the authors of such things traitors. traitors not to their country only, but to the whole human

TABLE 5.

The slave power has for many years past, given complexion to the National Legislation, through a southern speaker of the House of Representatives. It can be proved beyond cavil, that the most important committees of the House have generally been under the control of Southern men, placed on them by the Speaker. This may account for the partiality shown to the slave states of the Union in every Federal Law, into which it could by any possibility be insinuated. Congress has forgotten the terests of free labor and legislated for cotton. The North too, has been completely saturated with the peculiar constitutional views of southern politicians in the shape of Congressional Reports.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Free States. Slave States.

	State.	Date.		State.	Date-
J. Dayton	N, J.	1795	F.A.Muhlenburg	Pa.	1789
44	66			Con.	
N. Macon	N. C	. 1801	F.A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1793
66	66		T. Sedgwick		
H. Clay	Ky.	1811			
44	66	1813	"	66	1807
L. Cheves	8. C.	1814	"	**	1809
H. Clay	Ky.	1815	J. W. Taylor 1	N.Y.	1820
66	66	1817	"	44	1825
41	66	1819			
P. P. Barbour	Va.	1821			
H. Clay	Kv.	1823			
A. Stevenson	Va.	1827			
44	44	1829			
64	66	1831			
J. Bell	Tenn.	1833	20 = 1,00		
J. K. Polk	Tenn.	1835	5 TV 10. 10. 10.		
"	44	1837		-	
R.M.T. Hunter	Va.	1839			
	Ky.	1841			
		ion of	J. W. Taylor, of	N V	who
served three ve	arg the	NOTE	h has not given	monl	ron to

ved three years, the North has not given a speaker the House since 1809. TABLE 6.

The Secretary of War has the control of the army of the United States, under the direction of the President. The South at the conclusion of the last war, took this department into favor and monopolized it for nearly thirteen years. When the slave power thought proper in 1837 to make the United States break their treaty of peace with the unoffending Florida Seminoles, because they would not give their negro wives, half-breed children and negro slaves to Georgian and South Carolina claimants. the justice of whose claims remains yet to be proved, t again filled this department; and that slave catching war, paid for by the North, at the rate of some eight millions annually, has been conducted under the auspices of slav

	SECRETAR	ES OF WAR.		5.35		
Slave	States.	Free States.				
J. C. Calhoun	d Ga. 1 1815 S. C. 1817 Va, 1825	II. Knox T. Pickering S. Dexter H. Dearborn W. Eustis J. Armstrong P. B. Porter 2 L. Cass J. C. Spencer	Pa. Mass. Mass. Mass. N. Y. N. Y. Ohio	1789 1795 1800 1801 1809 1813 1828 1831		

1 The Federal governm zeal for the advancement of northern interests, to make a hostile descent on the territory of a nation at peace with governments and any composition of the Government, siderable share in the administration of the Government, siderable share in the administration of the Government. South, however, it has dishonored itself by treading under You all know that this is the general cry. In regard to You all know that this is the general cry. In regard to South, however, it has dishonored itself by treading under from entering on the discharge of the official design.

3. Reappointed in 1825, but prevented by significant the foot a solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of that nation, to break up a settle-ding the contract of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of that nation, to break up a settle-ding the contract of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of that nation, to break up a settle-ding the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain and the solemn treaty of the solemn treaty of peace with Spain and the solemn treaty of You all kind that Congress has no right to interfere in slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in local and interfere in local fort on the Appalachicola and had opened several plants tions around it. The attack was made from a gunboa and the result is thus stated in the official report; "Thr hundred negroes, men, women and children, and about twenty Indians were in the fort; of these, two hundred and seventy were killed and the greater part of the re mortally wounded." How long will it be, ere the slav power dictates an attack on Canada for the same reason 2 Only a few months in office.

There are fifty-nine military posts and arsenals in th United States; of these, thirty-four are in the South twenty-five in the North. The soldiers are, an immen majority of them, from the free states.

TABLE 7. The Post office and Treasury departments requi great business capacity, unwearied attention to minute de tails, readiness in the solution of difficult problems and great forecast in arrangem ent. Southern politicians con scious of their deficiency in these qualities of mind, and hating figures and drudgery, have generally left these of fices to their clearer-headed brethren of the North. Since 1829, however, they have, for an obvious reason, kept the Post office department for the most part in their own hands

POST MASTERS GENERAL Free State Slave States. | State | Date | State | Date |
J. Habersham	Ga	1695	S. Osgood	Mass
W. T. Barry	Ky. 1829	T. Pickering	Pa.	
A. Kendall	Ky. 1835	G. Granger	Con.	
C. A. Wickliffe	Ky. 1841	R. J. Meigs	Ohio State. Date Mass. 1789 Con. 1802 J. McLean Ohio 1823 J. M. Niles 2 Con. 1840 F. Granger N. V. 1841 1. "By no act or direction of mine official or private,	

could I be induced to aid knowingly in giving circulati to papers of this description, directly or indirectly." See Kendall's letter on anti-slavery papers to the post master at Charleston, S. C. in 1835.

2. A man peculiarly acceptable to the South. The tation of the mail for the year preceding the first of July, 1840, was in the free states \$1,718,-705 in the slave states, \$1.632.758. The cause of the embarrassment of the department is easily seen. TABLE. 8.

The Secretary of the Navy bears authority over ships of the line, 17 frigates, 21 sloops, 4 brigs, 8 school ers and one or two steamers. There was 'not half t number in 1830; in 1811, there were but fifteen vess in the navy. He has power to send a schooner into the Mediterranean or order home a ship from the Atlantic; can also prescribe the cut of an officer's coat collar or re ulate the length of his whiskers; he is surveyor gener of Navy yards, inspector of old ships hulks, &c. Ther was no such officer until 1798, when the navy was erected into a separate department.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY. Slave States. Free States

B. Stoddart Md. 1798 J. Crowninshield Mass. 184
R. Smith Md. 1802 W. Jones Pa. 181
P. Hamilton S. C. 1809 B.W. Crowninshield Mass. 181 J. Branch N. C. 1829 S. Thompson N. Y. 181 G. E. Badger S. C. 1841 S. L. Southard N. J. 183 A. P. Upshur I Va. 1841 L. Woodbury N. H. 183 M. Dickerson N. J. 184 J.K.Paulding 2 N.Y. 185 1. A disunionist. His recommendation of an increa

of the Navy is opposed by Mr Adams, on the ground an intention on the part of the South to use an enlarg Navy for the protection of the coasting trade in slaves. 2. Wrote a book in defence of slavery.

Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies,

vavy departmen	r mas	Deen in	ied with south	our mer	
		TABL	E 9.		
. SECR	BTAR	ILS OF	THE TREASUR	Y.	
Slave S	tates.		Free States.		
	State	Date		State	Date
G W Campbell	Tent	1814	A Hamilton	NY	1789
W H Crawford	Ga	1817	O Wolcott	Con	1795
L McLane	Del	1829	8 Dexter	Mass	1801
R B Taney	Md	1833	A Gallatin	Pa	1802
			A J Dallas	Pa	1814
			R Rush	Pa	1825
			S D Ingham	Pa	1829
			W J Duane	Pa	1833
			L Woodbury	NH	1834
			T Ewing	Ohio	1841
			W Forward	Pa	1841

TABLE 10. "The Vice President of the United States shall be Pre ident of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided." "In case of the removal of the Presiden from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall divolve on the Vice President."—Constitution of the United States.

This officer is little more than a pageant of state, during the life of the President. Custom has taken from him, it is believed in the majority of instances, the organization of the committees of the senate. From the lights before us, we are inclined to think that this function of his office has been more frequently performed by the President pro tem or the senate itself, than by him. The following notice of the appointment of committees in that body, is taken from Niles' Register, vol 31, page 244

" Dec. 11. The senate then proceeded to ballot for Committees, according to the rule established at the last session and amended at this, The Chairman of each Committee was severally ballotted for and then the other members of each Committee collectively.

Of the pro tem President of the senate, we find a notice in a Congressional speech of Gov. Davis, of Mass. the President of the United States, that interest (slavery) has invariably given us that officer." The present Vice President, Mr Southard, seems to be the only exception to this rule. Want of the necessary documents alone prevents our preparation of a table of the Presidents pro tem of the senate, to offset the usual concession of the Vic Presidency to the North.

100	VICE PRES	IDENTS	
1.95	Slave St	ates.	
	State	Date	Duration of office
T Jefferson	Va	1797	4 years
J C Calhoun	8 C	1825	8 "
R M Johnson	Ky	1837	4 "
John Tyler	Va	1841	1 month
SUPPLY OF SERVICE	Free Sta	tes.	
No and the	State	Date	Duration of office
John Adams	Mass	1789	8 years
Aaron Burr	N York	1801	4 "
George Clinton	N York	1805	8 4
Elbridge Gerry	Mass	1813	4 4
D D Tompkins	N York	1817	8 "
M Van Buren	N York	1833	4 "
	-	Tento !	

SECTION. II. The tables in this section embrace all the Eu Courts to which the United States have ever sent a

ARRELIA TO		TAB	LE 1.		
			BRITAIN.		-
Slave	states		Free st	ates.	
G Morris 1 T Pinkney J Monroe W Pinckney J Barbour L McLane A Vail A Stevenson 2	Va Md Va Del D C	Date 1789 1792 1803 1806 1828 1829 1832 1836	Rufus King 3 J Q Adams - R Rush A Gallatin M Van Buren E Everett 4	N Y Mass Pa Pa	1817 1826 1831

tion of his nomi	nation	Political Co.		
		TABI	a 2.	
		FRA	NCH.	
Slave a	tates.	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	Free sti	ites.
8	tate	Date	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State De
W Short	Va	1790	E Geny	Maus 179
G Morris	NJ	1792	O Ellsworth	Con 175
J Monroe	Va .	1794	R R Livingston	NY 180
C C Pinckney	SC	1797	J Armstrong	N Y 180
J Marshall	Va	1797	J Barlow	Con 181
P Henry	Va	1799	A Gallatin	Ps 181
W V Murray	Md	1799	L Cass	Ohio 183
W R Davie	NC	1799	4200	STANSON OF
J A Bayard	Del	1801	30 1 / Sa	THE PARTY OF
W H Crawford	Ga	1813	Contract of the last of	Harris .
J Brown	La	1823	of the control of the	45.00
W C Rives	Va	1829	STATE OF THE PARTY.	
E Livingston	La	1833	1000	
		Tabl	e 3.	1
STATE OF STATE		SPA	IV.	1
Slave State	M.	1.4	Free State	- Legista
		Date.	1 100 State	states, Da
W Carmichael,		1790	D Humphreys	
W Short,	Va		J Bowdoin,	Mass 180
T Pinckney,	SC	1794	G W Erving.	Mass 181
C Pinckney,	80	1801	A H Everett.	Mass 182
J Monroe,	Va	1804	CP Van Ness	
J Forsyth,	Ga	1819	W Irving,	NY 184
H Nelson,	Va			
A Middleton,	SC			6
W T Barry,	Ky	1835		To Marine
J H Baton,	Ten	1836	4	Lendy
A Vail,	DC	1840		of the same
1336	-43		The state of the state of	
	11	Though by	7	100
Line Ports Charles		72	0000 4 6/6	The section of the se

To make this table complete, Mr. Irving is admit although nominated subsequently to the period to which the other tables extend. I may add, that the consulship of Cuba is almost as important as the ministry to Spain. and has generally been filled by the South.

Table 4.

The cold climate of this country, and the limited commercial intercourse of the South with her, have not prevented southern gentlemen from treating the embassy to the Court of St. Petersburgh as part of the proper "spoils

belonging to the	e victor.				
Slave Stat	es.	Free States.			
J A Bayard, W Pinckney, G W Campbell, H-Middleton, J Randolph, C J Todd,	State. Date. Del 1815 Md " , Ten 1818 S C 1820 Va Ky 1841	J Q Adams, J Buchanan, M Dickerson, W Wilkins, J R Clay, G M Dallas, C C Cambroler	State. Mass Pa. N J Pa Pa Pa	1809 1831 18	
y	6 Tai	ILE 5.	7		
	Pon	TUGAL.			

	the second second	State.	Date.		State.	Date.
	W. Smith,	8. C. 1	797	D. Humphreys,		
	T. Sumpter,	8. C. 1	809	J. Q. Adams,		
	J. Graham,	Va. 1	819	H. Dearborn,		
ate.	T. L. L. Brent	Va. 1	825	E. Ravanaugh,		
305		Miss, 1			-	
113	Market Street		TAI	BLE 6.		
18	100		-			
34	-		Sw	EDEN.		
31		Slave s	tates.		Free s	tates.
34		State.			State.	Date.
38		Md.		J. Russell,	R. I.	
	W. C. Somervil			J. J. Appleton,	Mass.	1826
ase	C. Hughes,	Md.	1830			
of	1		TABL	z 7.		
red		-	Pnu	SSIA.		
	-	Slave	states.		Free s	tates.
		State.	Date.		State.	Date.
the	H. Clay,	Ky.	1823	J. Q. Adams,	Mass.	1797
				H Whatton		

he	H. Clay,	Ку	. 1823	J. Q. Adams, H. Wheaton,	Mass. 1797 1 R. I. 1837
	1 The chie	f busir	ess of	his gentleman h	
	large the mark	et for	rice and	tobacco.	4.4
			TAI	BLE 8.	
te	- 4-		Av	STRIA.	-5 51 T
89		Slave	States.		Free States.
95 01			Date.		State, Date.
02	Mr. Jenifer,	Md.	1841	H. Muhlenber	g, Pa. 1831
14	mai-		TA	BLE 9.	11000
29			NETRI	ERLANDS.	1
33		Slave	states.		Free states.
34	1	State.	Date.		State Date.
41	W. Short,	Va.	1792	J. Q. Adams,	Mass. 1794
41	W. V. Murray	Md.	1791	W Eustis,	Mass, 1814
	C. Hughes,	Md.	1825	A. H. Everett.	Mass. 1818
eg-				W. P. Preble,	
be	1			H.Bleecker,	N. Y. 1839

1 100	H.Bleecker,	N. Y. 1839
The four e	enjoyed the office much lor	ger than the
five.		10/19
	TABLE 10.	
NEGOT	TATORS OF THE TREATY OF	GRENT.
	Slave states,	Free states.
	State. Date.	State. Date.
	Del. 1813 J. Q. Adams,	Mass. 1813
H. Clay,	Ky. 1814 A. Gallatin,	Pa. 1813
	J. Russell,	R.I. 1814
	TABLE 11.	
	TURKEY.	
	Slave state	184
	Ministers.	-
- 4	David Porter, Md. 1832	
	D. Porter. Md. 1839	· din

SECTION III. The tables in this section embrace Mexico and those South American Courts to which the United States has ever sent a Minister. The rule excludes those to which "When a President pro tem is elected, who upon Charge d' Affaires only have been sent. Special agents the contingencies mentioned in the Constitution, will be are omited throughout. The names of Charge d'Affaires

)	are in italics.		0 11	
8	TA	BLE 1.	1	
n	Mz	XICO.		
-	Slave states.		Free	state
1,	State. Date.		States.	
æ	A. Jackson, Ten. 1823	N. Edwards,2	III.	182
	J. R. Poinsett, S. C. 1825		4 700 5	-0.
	A. Butler,1 1834			
	P. Ellis, Miss. 1837		TROPE !	
	W. Thompson, S. C. 1841	The second		
œ	1 The State in which this	gentleman resid	les. I ha	ve n

been able to ascertain. On verbal authority, I have ventured to place him on the Southern list. 2 This gentleman is a Kentuckian. So

procured him the gubernatorial chair of the Territory o ois, and he continues to reside there.

For a full account of the efforts of southern tions to involve the U.S. in war with Mexico, in order to effect the annexation of Texas, see the speech of J. Q. Adams, in '37 on Texas. Our Ministers in Mexico have not been backward in their endeavors to accomplish this object-so desirable to the slave-interest of the United

			display of
why against us	Table	2.	100000
R	EPUBLIC OF	COLUMBIA.	Me Sold State
	Slave states.		Free States.
The Carlotte The	State, Date.	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	State Date
R. C. Anderson,	Va. 1823	W. H. Harris	on O 1828
B. T. Watts.	8. C. 1827	100 M	011, 0, 1000
T. P. Moore.	Ky. 1929	AL VIEW	The state of the s
R. B. McAfee,	Kv. 1834		
At D. Mozajou	14.7.		1000
	Table	3.	
Farma Maria Tal	Burnos A	YRES.	
1. Sales 2 . Her do 20	Slave states.	Salah Salah	Free states.
	tate, Date.	Charles Stewarts	State. Date.
C. A. Rodney, D		Rayling	Mass.
J. M. Forbes, P	I. 1825	San	E HERRICAN K
~	. 4, 1040		AND DESCRIPTION OF

CHILT. CONGRESS OF PANAMA

,Va. 1826 J Se

ring population of Cuba, And in this man ath American colonies, which had revolted m the mother country and were still warring for inde dence; convened the Congress of Panama, chiefly to ject the invasion of Cuba which still adhered to Spain and afforded an excellent rendezvous for her troops an depot for her naval force destined to harass the colonie The immediate effect of the invasion of that island would have been the enfranchisement of the slaves. This, the South was determined to prevent through the instrumer tality of our liberty-loving and free Republic. In a debate in Congress on this subject, Mr. Johnson, of La. said: "We know that Columbia and Mexico have long contemplated the independence of that island, (Cuba.) The final decis ion is now to be made, and the combination of forces and uthers of Tenn. Meriwether of Ga. and Stewplan of attack to be formed. What then at such a crisis Ministers instantly to this diplomatic assembly, where the measure is maturing. Advise with them-remonstratemenace if necessary, against a step so dangerous to us and fatal perhaps to them.'

nd took with them instructions in which we find the folnselves against the contagion of such near and dangerous examples, would constrain them, even at the hazard of losing the frienship of Columbia and Mexico, to employ all the means necessary to their security." The interposition of the United States was effectual. Cuban slavery was preserved.

PARE TERRITORIES. The gubernatorial chairs of the free territories of th North, as well as of the slave territories of the South, have generally been filled by southern men. During the whole territorial existence of Indiana and Illinois, they were governed by men from slave states. Mr. Dodge of Missouri, is now Governor of Wisconsin; Gen. Chambers, of Kentucky, Gov. of Iowa; and Mr. Mason, from Kentucky, was the last acting Governor of the territory of Michigan.

The Chief-Justice and Secretary of Wisconsin are also

SECTION IV.

The reflection will naturally occur to any one who may have looked over the previous part of this article, that if the South does resp such a rich harvest of benefit from the Union, it surely contributed more than the North to achieve our national independence. But the obstinate language of figures shows this to be untrue. Neither in money, the sinews of war, nor in men did the South contribute its quota. Of \$11,463,802, the amount at the end of the revolution of the Loan-office debt of the Confederation, the South held only \$99563, or about one dollar in every eleven and a half. The heavy remainder was held by the North. Of men, the North furnished about seve

Free pop.	1,210,524	Deduct for slav	1,831,244
Deduct for slaves,	041,400	3	1,871,614
Deduct for slaves,	1,852,004 641,480	Pa.	434,373
Ua.	02,040	N. J.	184,139
S. C.	249,073 82,548	Con. N. Y.	237,946 340,120
N. C.	393,951	R. I.	68,825
Va.	747,610		378,787
Md	210,790	Vt.	80,538
Slave States. Del.	59,094	Free States. N. H.	141,895
the contract of the last	ation of the	States in 1790.	
	TABLE	r l.	
to its two; and this	s with a pop	oulation not muc	h larger.
			mouse so ress

TABLE 2. tive States during the Revolutionary War, classified by Militia. Total. 2,693 Slave States

Stave States.	Const.	THE COLUMN	A Ulut.
Delaware,	2,317	376	2,693
Maryland,	13,912	4,127	18,039
Virginia,	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina,	7,263	none	7,263
South Carolina,	6,426	none	6,426
Georgia,	2,679	none	2,679
The state of	Sum tota	1,	69,388
States now free.	Conti.	Militia.	Total.
N. Hampshire,	- 12,496	1,993	14,489
Mass.	68,007	15,155	83,162
Rhode Island,	5,908	4,284	10,192
Conn.	32,039	7,792	39,831
New York,	18,331	3,304	21,635
New Jersey,	10,726	6,055	16,781
Pennsylvania,	25,608	7,357	32,965
1 12 11 11 11	Sum	total.	219,055

SECTION V .- Aggregate Table 1.

Showing the comparative Representation of the North and South in the Executive and Judicial offices, (the President pro tem. of the Senate excepted,) of the Fe-

	South.	Nor
Presidents,	6	4
Secretaries of State,	10	4
Judges of the Supreme Court,	17	10
Attorneys-General,	12	5
Speakers of the House of Rep.	20	9
Secretaries of War,	7	9
Postmasters General,	4	7
Secretaries of the Navy,	6	8
" " Treasury,	4	11
Vice-Presidents,	4	6
E TO SERVE STORY	90	73
Table 2		

and North in European Courts, to which the United

	South.	North.
Great Britain,	8	6
France.	13 .	7
Spain,	11	6
Russia,	6	7
Portugal,	5	4
Sweden,	3	2 2
Prussia.	1	2
Austria,	1	1
Netherlands,	4	5
Tr. of Ghent,	2	3
Turkey.	2	246世纪
MA 31 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	-	-
	56	43

North in Mexico and those South American Courts to which the United States have at any time sent a Mi-

	South.	North.
Mexico,	5	Land Bridge
Colombia,	4	
Buenos-Ayres,	2	
Chili,	2	2
Panama, -	2	
		6
	15	0

Table 4 This Table shows, by contrast, the ir

Court lake Table 1982 to a first	South.	North.
Free population in 1840,	4,682,788	9,652,240
Free population in 1790,	1,210,520	1,927,784
Troops in Revolution,	69,388	219,055
Newspapers & Periodicals	in 1840, 470	2,341
Printing-offices,	401	1,151
Binderiee,	78	374
Agricultural products,	522,891,344	562,391,157
Manufacturing products,	83,935,742	334,639,690
Mines	11,510,933	44,244,863
Pisheries,	1,519,198	44,244,863 10,070,725
Products of the forest,	4,849,168	12,677,905
Domestic commerce, capital	in-	
vested,	142,884,519	248,087,910
THE PARTY OF THE P		

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT. Washington City, Feb. 22, 1842. Dr. Bailey-The transactions of the pas

reek are important, both to our cause and to all classes of citizens, though of a character far less exciting than those of previous weeks. I think I mentioned the declination of Messrs. Cooper, Holmes and Chapman to serve with Mr. Adams on the Committee of Foreign Relations. Their places have been filled with Carart of Va. The Committee has now a majoriof attack to be formed. What then at such a crisis ty of slaveholders, thus, so far, repairing the common that the distribution of the Government! Send your ty of slaveholders, thus, so far, repairing the great error of which Wise, in his "Accommon letter" accused the Speaker. But the committee has really gained in anti-slavery feeling by the change. Give me anything but a dough-face like Proffit of Ia. The rage and mortification of the slaveholders is extreme; it will be long before they recover from the shock of owing passage: "The duty," of the United States, "to their defeat. Holmes, the other day, flamed out that a Virginian was the first, and a Virginian would be the last President of the United States! And Taliafero of Va., set the town a laughing by refusing to join his mess in giving a dinner to Lord Morpeth, if Mr. Adams was invited. He "could not associate" with the grey haired patriot and wor d-honored Statesman, who "had abused Virginia and her institutions so!" Poor blind sinner! Who will care to associate with thee, and those who are greatly like thee, in a few short years? A more reflecting man, a slaveholding Senator, some time since declared, that slavery must be abolished soon. For a slaveholder would be unable to hold up his head in decent society, in any part of the world. The public sentiment in the Eastern States

in favor of Mr. Adams, is almost entirely unanimous. A single fact will show how it is .-Every whig paper and every loco paper in Massachusetts but one, has approved his course, and decidedly condemned that of his opposers. A leading democratic abolitionist, Dr. Duggan, introduced the noble resolves you have doubtless seen, into the Legislature, and scarcely half a dozen were found to vote against them. So it Connecticut, who is now at home, writes that he has not met with a single man of any party. who does not commend Mr. Adams. And the course of the servile democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature, is as universally condemned as base, and cowardly, and ridiculous, as mean and impudent. MASSACHUSETTS has a RIGHT to tell what she thinks of the conduct of her representative, and she will! Aye, and her DEMOCRACY, no longer cowering under the cartwhip, will tell their recreant namesakes in Ohio, what they think of them, in lones not to be mistaken. Very many of the members now regret their votes against receiving the petition. I know not if I noticed the treatment of a petition of 90 of the leading firms of importers and shippers in New-York City; men never accused of loving the colored man's freedom too well: but who, finding the laws of Cuba, and of some of the Southern states to imprison colwith the profitable pursuit of their business, petitioned Congress for relief. But the question them! if they had been "nothing but abolitionists!"-They had dared to say that slavery interfered with their rights and interests. Many pronounced them impudent, and forgot to be grateful to them for their servility in 1833--6.

Another petition to the same end, from a few obscure persons in Massachusetts was, accidentally, received and referred, and we shall have a good report upon it from an able pen.

fit of economy will last long enough to do it .-Wednesday and Friday were occupied chiefly with debating the items in the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, about one quarter of which has been gone over. Some dissensions of no little interest to our cause are expected on some parts of it.

A bill to create three classes of Admirals in the Navy, a change long talked of, and much desired by those in the service, and demanded by the interests of the service, was reported on Friday. Saturday was devoted to private bills, a large number of which were passed and sent to the Senate. On Thursday, the select committee on the exchequer, made a long report by ed without the objectionable features of either. cabinet, in principle. It takes away the power to buy exchange; limits the amount of paper money to be issued to \$20,000,000, and reduces the number of offices, and places of business to to of which Power are to the committee. It does not restrict the amount of the House committee. to ten, of which Boston, New-York, Philadel-phia, Charleston and New Orleans shall be five: the others to be designated by the Exchequer Board, consisting of the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and a commissioner. In other respects the original plan is adhered to. The nardly worthy of Mr. Cushing's reputation.—
The debate on the subject was deferred for the present, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed. The exchequer has gained friends in considerable numbers, since the opening of the session. Many agree that the people areas printed. The exchequer has gained friends in considerable numbers, since the opening of the session. Many agree that the people expect them to do something respecting the currency: and if they cannot accomplish, much good by the scheme it may do something to satisfy the public, and so they favor it, though with undisguised reluctance. Monday was resolution day. Fessenden of Me. offered one as he proposed to rescind the 21st rule, which lies over. If it could be reached within a month, I have little doubt it would prevail. Another, calling the considerable in t little doubt it would prevail. Another, calling upon the President to report the progress of neupon the President to report the progress of the gotiations to settle the N. E. Boundary, was adopted. The scandalous interference of the slaveholders to prevent a settlement of it begins to awaken considerable feeling. They declare to awaken considerable feeling. They declare well do all in their power; but the slaveholders to prevent a settlement of it begins to awaken considerable feeling. They declare well do all in their power; but the slaveholders to prevent a settlement of its design. to awaken considerable feeling. They declare that unless Great Britain will first give up the Creole's men, nothing shall be settled. And their violent counsels seem too likely to prevail.

Resolves in favor of one day for national elec-Resolves in favor of one day for national elections in every state, and to reduce all salaries
of public officers, over 1000 dollars were also
laid over. One to give the majority power to
artest debate in Committee of the Whole, excited a warm—not debate—but strife, by repeated
calls of the House, motions to adjourn, and appeals from and to the chair on questions of order to prevent a vote, or to give the subject the
go bye, and the House were wearled into an
adjournment, at last. Neither House sat today.

IN SENATE. On Tuesday, King of Ala. May 31st, but it was laid on the table by a strong vote. No one believes they will adjount much before August. Indeed, if they were ever to diligent, the mass of business, public and private, already before them, would occupy the whole time. Congress never adjourns for want of work; but often, from lack of inclination to

Benton's bill to postpone the Bankrupt law to July 1st, was then rejected, after a brief discussion. This leaves nothing to do on that subcalled for, in every part of the land. One defect is exciting much feeling. It seems that those who come forward and give up all their property under this law of the U.S. and are disharged, are still liable to be imprisoned for debt, under the laws of those states where that relic of barbarous ages still survives. The number who apply for the benefit of the act is small. Less than 3000 have yet applied, in all the States. This shows that the number was greatly exaggerated last summer, or else that nost of the honest debtors have squared up their counts without waiting for the law. Indeed a arge part of the applicants, thus far, are said to persons whose business was small, and hose capital consisted chiefly in "confidence" and "fancy stocks" etc.

Morehead, of Kentucky, the same day, made a long and

mewhat eloquent speech in favor of Clay's amendments, and in reply to Buchanan's objections to them.

Mr. Clay also introduced his new hobbies, to ride into the white House upon, in the shape of eleven resolves. When these are adopted, he intends to retire to solitude, to drive his negroes and await the day when a sorateful people shall call him from his retirement to the throne." indeed, it is understood he has already sent in to the Leislature of Kentucky his resignation, to take effect on March 31st. Six of his resolves propose some indefinite reductions of expenditures on the mileage and contingent expenses of the House, the judiciary, and the several departments, with some modifications of the post-office laws not clearly defined. But the principal feature of the plan relates to the tariff. He begins by asserting the truism, that the revenue accruing within any year, ought to meet the expenditure of that year, without resorting to loans or Treasury notes. Then he asserts that 26 millions are needed-22 for the ordinary expenses of the government, 2 to pay the debt, and 2 for contingencies. Next, that a 20 per cent tariff duty will not raise the amount; and that some maximum should be fixed upon, high enough is in other States. A leading member from to raise it, from which as few departures as possible should be allowed, and the principles of the compromise act in other respects carried out completely. He then proposes to repeal the clause in the land bill that suspends the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales when the rate of duties exceeds 20 per cent.

The necessity of this last, from the state of parties, in volves either the repeal of the land bill, or a defeat of the increase of tariff duties; and how the manufacturing interests will be pleased with this entire abandonment of the protective policy, it needs no great wit or window to

A brief debate that occurred on Friday, when he presented a petition from Bedford, Pa., in opposition to the compromise act, will serve to illustrate his views and those of others. He declared his determined adherence to the principles of that act; said it was a concession to the manufacturers to save the protective system for nine years longer than it could have stood without it; and declared, that if the petitioners sought to re-establish the system of ored seamen arriving in their ports, interfering protective or discriminating duties, they must go to their own representatives-that is to say, he would not aid

to destroy the whole system of protection. Preston said he would never vote for one cent mor

tariff duties, till the proceeds of the land sales were restored to the public treasury.

On the subsequent days, a large number of bills were matured and passed, among which were hills to pay Georgia for the services of the auxiliaries she furnish to the valiant bloodhounds in the heroie contest against The morning hour through the week, was occupied in the House, with a debate on the report of the committee on reducing the expenses of the House. They propose to cut them down about one half, leaving the number of clerks etc. they had in 1828. It is to be hoped that the Governors of Indiana, Illimois, and Missouri, &c., to leave leave the lands given for internal improvements. lands given for internal improvements,—and a large num ber of private bills.

A resolve was also adopted, calling upon the several

departments to report all officers who are employed with-out express warrant of law. This produces quite an agitation among the many who, without law, fatten upon the spoils of power.

The slaveholders, impatient to plunge us into a war

The slaveholders, impatient to plunge us into a war in defence of their tyranny, on Friday, through Mr. Walker, offered a resolve, calling upon the President to know what had been done about the Creole case since February 9th. On Monday, Mr. Webster replied, enclosing an extract from his despatch to Mr. Everett, making a ronmal demand of the property of the property of the property of the creole's men; and taking the ultra ground of Calhoun, that it is a case of war! Calhoun and Walker, who probably did not expect this, complimented Webster in the highest terms for taking such views of the case. It left them nothing to desire. But they, and Mr. Webster too, will their chairman, Mr. Cushing, in which he claims for the scheme all the advantages to be find to their cost, that the freemen of the North are wor claims for the scheme all the advantages to be derived from a bank and Sub Treasury combin-of the slave trade. And yet the zeal of the slaveholders ed without the objectionable features of either.

It differs little from the plan furnished by the in this Creole case, and they will, of course, be desperate

proposed differs considerably from that of the frounce committee. It does not restrict the amount of paper money to be issued—allows the Exchequer to collect drafts and bills of exchange—proposes to use state banks, to receive (on special deposit) and pay out the public funds in some cases—proposes to have two offices in each state, if need be—makes the Exchequer board not removable from office without the consent of the Senate. each state, it need be made in the consent of the Senate, and proposes to have all bills and drafts receivable in specie, dollar for dollar, uniformly; thus making it neces-

One word more as to Texas. It is reported here this they must be vigorously sustained.
Yours with regard,

(Continued from first page.) entertain—that they fuled in terrorem. Gentleman might find a series of essays, written by him at that time, under the title of "American Principles," in a review of the works of Fisher Ames. In one of those papers—public papers—they would find charges respecting the legislature of Massachusetts as strong as the letter to Mr. Anderson. He wrote letters of the same purport to Mr. Gifes, then a Senator from Virginia. It was singular that this letter was produced as something doubly treasonable; for when every warr since more than twenty warrs after all ne years since, more than twenty years after all its had passed away, he (Mr. A.) was drawn into a controversy with several gentlemen who had been leading members in that legislature of 1808, and had referred to certain letters from Mr. Gites to him on the same topics, and in the same spirit with his letter to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Giles care out, and denied that he had ever written such letters to Mr. Anderson, who was obliver written such letters to Mr. Anderson, who was obli-ers, and they were published in the National Intelligencer. Gentlemen only consumed the fime of the House by endeavoring to rub up these old sores and rekindle the by endeavoring to rub up these old sores and rekindle the embers of extinguished animosities to make a party at home against him. He hoped he should be able to satisfy the House and his constituents, that his attachment to the Union were just as sound when he presented this petition, as they were in the estimation of the neutral member from Accomac when this letter to Mr. Anderson

In the summer of 1837, shortly before the special session of Congress called by President Van Buren, the inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, the residence of his colleague, whom he deeply regretted, quite unintentionally, to have this day displeased, and he believed at his suggestion, had invited Mr. A. to deliver before them an oration on the anniversary of our National Independence. Just 50 years before that time, Mr. A., in early youth, had resided as a student at law in that same town. youth, had resided as a student at law in that same town of Newburyport. He cheerfully accepted the invitation; and on the 4th of July of that year delivered an oration a copy of which he now held in his hand, and from which he would read. There was in it a brief summary of the introduction and discussion of the articles of Confederation contemporaneous with the Declaration of Independence. The first draught of the articles, prepared by a committee before, but reported after the Declaration, is

the indiscriminate use of the terms Colonies and States, pervading the whole document, both the words denoting the parties to the Confederacy. The title declared a confederacy, but the first article of the draught was, 'The name of this Confederacy shall be the United States of America,' In a passage of the 18th article, it was said: The United States assembled, shall never engage the United colonies in a war, unless the delegates of nine Col-

" The most remarkable characteristic of this par

onics freely assent to the same.' The solution of this singularity was that the draught was in preparation before, and reported after the Declaration of Independence. The principle upon which it was drawn up was, that the separate members of the confederacy should still continue Colonies, and only in their united capacity conststute The idea of separate State sovereignty had evidently no part in the composition of this paper. It was mot confirmanced in the Declaration of Independence; but appears to have been generated in the debates upon this draught of the articles of confederation, between the twelftth of July and the ensuing twentieth of August. when it was reported by the committee of the whole in a new draught, from which the term Colony, as applied to the contracting parties, was carefully and universally excluded. The revised draught, as reported by the committee of the whole, exhibits in the general tenor of his articles, less of the spirit of union, and more of the sep-arate and sectional feeling, than the draught prepared by the first committee; and far more than the Declaratio

"This was, indeed, what must naturally have been ex-

pected, in the progress of a debate invalving all the jar-ring interests and all the latest prejudices of the several tracting parties; each member now considering him self as the representative of a separate and corporate in longer acting and speaking, as in the Declaration of Independence, in the name and by the aurevised draught itself, reported by the committee of the whole, and therefore exhibiting the deliberate mind of the majority of Congress at that time, there was no as sertion of sovereign power as of right intended to be reserved to the separate States. But in the original draught, reported by the select committee on the twelfth of July, the first words of the second article were : ' The said Colonies prite themselves so as never to be divided by any the infant Nation at the instant of her rising from th baptismal font !-words bursting from the heart and ut-tered by lips yet glowing with the touch from the coal of the Declaration!—why were ye stricken out at the re-visal of the draught as reported by the committee of the whole! There was in the closing article, both of the original and of the revised draught, a provision in these rds, following a stipulation that the articles of confed eration, when ratified, should be observed by the parties, "And the union is to be perpetual." Words which, conpledge, given in those first words of the contracting par-ties in the original draught. The mid Contracting parer,' discover only the intenseness of the spirit of union with which the draught has been prepared; but which, taken by themselves and stripped of that precious pledge, given by the personification of the parties ann union to the worldless do they sound !- 'And the union is to be perpetu t was an after-thought, to guard against the conclusion that a union so loosely compacted was not even intended to be permanent."

He asked of the House if he was not sound in deliver-

ing this? He had another evidence of a later day. The Historical Society of New York invited him to deliver a discourse on the jubilee of the Constitution, the 26th of April, 1839, the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. cepted the invitation. In that discourse he discuss ed the question of State sovereignty. He would read

"In the calm hours of self-possession, the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress is too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion. The right of a State to a secede from the Union is equally disowned by the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Naand their Governments, from necessity, must, in their in-tercourse with each other, decide when the failure of one party to a contract to perform its obligations, absolves ner from the reciprocal fulfilment of his own. But this last of earthly powers is not necessary to the freedom or independence of States, connected together by the immediate action of the People, of whom they consist. To the people alone is there reserved as well the dissolving as the constituent power, and that power can be exercised by them only under the lie of conscience, binding them to the retributive justice of Heaven.
"With these qualifications we may admit the same

right as vested in the People of every State in the Union, with reference to the General Government, which was exercised by the People of the United Colonies, with refwhich they formed a part—and under these limitations supreme head of the British People of each State in the Union a right to secede from the confederated Union itself.

"Thus stands the right. But the indissoluble link of

People of the several States of this confederated nation, is, after all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it!) when the affections of the People of these States shall be alienated from each other—when the fra-ternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference—or collisome of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of po-litical association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the People of the disantied States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then ach other, than to be held together by constraint. will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separations and the territory of the country o ted parts to be re-united by the law of political g

tion to the centre."

He hoped there were States' rights enough in that.
He would read, also, the conclusion of that discourse, where, after recapitulating the principles established by the adoption of the Constitution, and their happy results after an experience of half a century, he said:

"And now the future is all before us, and Providence

our guide.

"When the children of Israel, after forty years of wan derings in the wilderness, were about to enter upon the promised land, their leader, Moses, who was not permitted to cross the Jordan with them, just before his removal from among them, commanded that when the Lord their God should have brought them into the land, they uld put the curse upon Mount Ebal, and the b'essing in Mount Geriaim. This injunction was faithfully illed by his successor, Joshua. Immediately after y had taken possession of the land, Joshua built an r to the Lord, of whole stones upon, Mount Ebal. alter to the Lord, of whole stones upon, Mount Ebal.—
things who owe all their greatness and reputaPublished every Saturday, at 126 Fulton street,
And there he wrote upon the stones a copy of the law of
tion to their rentals and revenues.—Dr. Fuller. York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicit

Moses, which he had written in the presence of the children of Israel: and all Israel, and thei dren of Israel: and all Israel, and their elders and officers, and their judges, stood on the two sides of the ark of the covenant, borne by the priests and Levites, six tribes over against Mount Gerizin, and six over against Mount Ebal. And he isad all the words of the law, the blessings and cursings, according to all that was written to the book of the law.

"Fellow citizens, the ark of your covenant is the Dec laration of Independence. Your Mount Ebal is the con federacy of separate State Sovereignties, and your Mount Gerizim is the Constitution of the United States. In hat scene of tremendous and awful solemnity, narrate in the Holy Scriptures, there is not a curse pronounce against the people upon Mount Ebal, not a blessing promised them upon Mount Gerizim, which your posterity may not suffer or enjoy, from your and their adherence to or departure from the principles of the Declaration of Laboration to the control of the constitution of the Independence practically intermoved in the Constitution of the United States. Lay up these principles, then, in your hearts, and in your souls; bind them for signs upon your hands, that they may be as frontlets between you your nands, that they may be a considered of them eyes; teach them to your children, speaking of them when sitting in your houses, when walking by the way, when lying down and when rising up; write them upon children at the next return of this day of jubilee, after a full century of experience under your national Constitution, celebrate it again, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings recognised by you in the commence with this day, and a supplementation of the commence blessings recognised by you in the commemoration of this day, and of all the blessings promised to the children of Israel upon Mount Gerizim, as the reward of obedience to the law of God."

Was he sound on the Union then? He had not changed his opinion since. The petitioners, he had no doubt, would be more gratified than by the granting of their prayer if Congress would take measures, not for the dissolution of the Union, but to remove those sources of discord, bringing too many, in both portions of the Union, to look to the dissolution of the Union, in despair of any other remedy for the redress of the grievances under which they are suffering, while Congress refused even to

hear their complants,
After having taken so much of the time of the House in showing that in every part of his life he had adhered in attachment to the Union as to life itself—after that, if the people petitioning were to be charged with treason and subornation of perjury, he hoped these petitioners would be allowed to present themselves, and he heard in

their own defence.

His colleague, [Mr. Cushing.] he hoped, would addre the House, as he had announced his desire to do. Perhaps he might know some of the petitioners. One of them, he had been informed, had been a member of the Legislature, and one of them a candidate for the Senate of Massachusetts at the election for this present year, and that all the democrats of that body had voted for him—a pure and unqualified democrat. He [Mr. Adams] was little distrustful, however, of the purpose ef his colleague, by his question whether the re-consider the vote by which the petition had been laid on the table would re-open the question whether the petition should be received; and he inferred that his colleague would vote against its being received. He hoped he was mistaken, and that none of his colleagues would vote against it-not even his colleague from Middlesex, [Mr. Parmenter,] who was older in demoncracy than his colleague over the r his uniform votes in favor of the right of petition

and of the liberties of the country.

He would advise the gentlemen from Kentucky and from Albermarle not "to lay the flattering unction to their souls that this amalgamation would be carried so far.— He desired, in the course of his defence, to speak of that more particularly. There was one member from New York who had stopped short, who had said thus far would he go and no further. Not one vote had he given to countenance this cruel persecution; though he believ-ed, on every other political discussion in this House, he was as wide apart from Mr. A. as the gentleman from Kentucky proclaimed himself to be from his associate from Accomac. He felt bound to return to that member from New York [Mr. John G. Floyd] his thanks. He gave notice that his colleague over the way [Mr. Cushing] would not go very far with the triumvirate in this crusade; perhaps he did not yet acknowledge himself a genuine wool-dyed democrat. The democracy of the North would not denounce the right of petition, except New Hampshire. How far they would go would be seen

.He would tell them they would have an account to settle with their constituents for their votes on this occasion. He stated pesterday, and new especial, if those of the prosecution would look to public opinion they would find this course was not the right way to settle this agitation. If they would look into the leading papers of Box most of the New York papers, they would find nothing most of the New York papers, they would find nothing like quiet or submission, on inquiry in his case, appeared in those quarters. One Whig paper, indeed, at Boston had, at the first imperfect and incorrect reports of this conspiracy against him, expressed doubt as to the propriety of his course, supposing him responded in the sumption of the time of the House. him responsible for the con-Perhaps the editor of that paper inclined to the opinion that, as the nomina-tions of his relative to the mission to London, of the Secretary of State, and of my friend from New York [Mr. | Drawing, extra Granger as Postmaster General, did, at the last session of the Senate, rub through that body in spite of that hopeful coalition of Southern slavery and Northern democracy so ingeniously revealed and so earnestly recommended by the letter of Mr. Clement C. Clay to the Legislaure of Alabama, it would be the safest policy for the reemen of the North to hide the light of Mr. C. C. Clay's disclosure under a bushel, and say no more about But the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser had neither approved himself to his fellow citizens, nor promoted the cause of submission to the joint tenantey of Southern slavery and Northern democracy, by his animadversions upon the course of Mr. Adams. If the members from Kentucky, from Accomac, and from Albe-marle, would look to the other luminaries of the Whig press at Boston, the Courier and the Atlas, he wished those gentlemen would read what they would see there He was more and more desirous to go to his constituents, because he knew the public opinion there; he wished to say all that could be said in defence of the petition ers, and to show that the whole charge against them was atterly groundless.

The next thing was to show that this conspiracy was personal to him, and through him was in operation in a far more extensive view; that throughout the South was a design to destroy the liberty of the free States. He should take up the subject of the controversy between Virginia and New York, and Georgia and New York; and should take up and examine the controversy between Georgia and Maine, and hoped in that to be supported by the whole delegation from Maine. He might say now to the honor of the Governor of Maine, [Mr. Fairfield,] that he had been as firm in the support of the liberty of his people as a Whig, although a Democrat—he feared too deeply pledged to the confederation divulged by Clement C. Clay. And he would take this occasion to ask the members from Maine for the documents relating to this controversy; for he had already warned them and the people of the State of Maine heretofore, and he now solemnly repeated the warning, that as the navigating in-terests of the people of Maine have already been sacrificed by one treaty with Great Britain, under the scourge of which they are even now smarting, so will the defe or the sacrifice of their territory depend upon their resistance or submission to this mulatto policy of Southern slavery and Northern democracy. Let them look to slavery and Northern democracy. Let them look to their boundary line—for if they suffer this Government, by their tame submission to the slave-breeding policy, to multiply issues with Great Britian upon totally untenable grounds, for the pretection of the slave-trade, African or American, when the adjustments comes to be made, after a bloody and desolating war, the territory of the People of Maine will be sacrificed as an equivalent, a quid pro quo, for some paltry concessions of protection to the slave-trade and indemnity to slave traders.

He would prove why the gentleman from Albermarle, was so anxious to dismiss him from his post as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It would involve the laws of nations with regard to the right of search up on the high seas in time of peace; to the self-emancipa-tion of slaves on the same element; to the cases of the Enterprise, Hermosa, and Creole; to sundry uncouns tional State laws in the South; to the meditated war with Mexico and annexation of Texas to the United States; and to the purposes disclosed by the Secretary of the Navy in his recent celebrated and magnificent report; all which Mr. Adams proposes to use as a part of the argument on which he will rest his defence.

Mr. A. here yielded to a motion by Mr. Everett, that the House adjourn; which motion prevailing, the House adjourned,

HONESTY AND JUSTICE. - He only is worthy of esteem that knows what is just and honest, York Watchman! For he who has a heart to know and dares do it—that is master of his own passions, and scorns to be a slave to another's.— all those subjects most directly connected with MAN's Such a one, in the lowest poverty, is a fir better highest happiness, will find assistance in the columns Such a one, in the lowest poverty, is a fur better man, and merits more respect than those gay

INJURY .- A little wrong done to another is great injury done to ourselves. The severes punishment of an injury is the consciousness o having done it; and no man suffers more than he that is turned over to the pain of repentance.

PITY AND SCORN .- He that hath pity or mother man's sorrows shall be free from it him self; and he that delighteth in and scorneth the misery of another shall one time or another fall into it himself .- Sir W. Raleigh.

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December 22nd, 1841.

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Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PH.LS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner.

MORE. THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these ruly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, ince the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills. They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all

have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility. Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters,

Dear Sir:-I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have even JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I

would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D. The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Friestly Peters Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used. Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

Coughs and Colds, neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure

the most distressing ones, The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the 16,00 verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope 20,00 of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him 2.00 immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, gospel. He recommends them to all who are consump-tive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He ha ed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the ing of Divine Providence, should be the common

> The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

> property of all, and in every family on the face of the

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st, was cured of a very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5. Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

Mr.G.T. Matthews,8 Caroline st., suffered a year with very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blo and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lo-aenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks estored him to perfect health. He says they are the reatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.
Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause-little suspeeting worms are literally eating them up. Sher-man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and housands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

.Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she ted doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was di couraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days, she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. man's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I de! Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a irs, as it did Mr. Hoxie. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a overeign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, oins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, umbage, &c. &c.

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after weeting one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best

of all semedies,
Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an

old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheu matism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sherman's Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines—Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon, Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West Indies.

VALUABLE MUSIC BOCKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co. New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or

Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of the having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc, etc; and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc .-Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly im proved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp,"
Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody, and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations. om numerous Recommendations the following are

From the Boston Spectator. We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hositate not to say, that it is the best work From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sucred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where.

From the Baptist Advocate. Masm's Sacred Harp.—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man

in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harn Every denomination will promote devotional Pslmod by adapting this collection as the standard of

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music. Mason's Socred Hurp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will en-courage its general introduction.

From the Journal. We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of the beauties of music," The tunes are admirably adapted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody de-pends. The work is particularly recommended to those whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminent ly conductive to devotion.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the Methodist Church, Wheeling.

We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church, should be much pleased to see it in general use-the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of me tres, and it is a desiroable collection for churches and

Just Published.

Vol. II .- Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties Church Music .- Vol. II, contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duetts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. etc. This volume do not contain a single tune found in the first volume-it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it. The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commen-surate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estima ion in which it is held by good musicians. rom a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic A-cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unani-mously adopted by the Government and Members, From a Report of the Con

March 24th. " The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which con

stitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to render it a standard work." It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor te furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended variety of good Stock Music,—such as will be perma-nently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally. C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy.

From the "Hundel Musical Society," of W. R. College,

THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the successful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute th best collection ever published. By order of the Society, W.S. BARBER, Sec'y.

[From the Observer.]

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, Vol. 2nd.-We hesitate not, most confidently to recom mend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held i high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count.

The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of timate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle to often disregarded in Amelican publications. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. T tiful typography of the work will speak for itself. From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Ober

in College.
For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the "Sucred Harp," Volume I. I have ever extremed it a beautiful collection, comprising a great variety of chaste and approved tunes in all the usus

Volume II .- I approve most fully: your plan of pub Volume II.—I approve most fully: your plan of publishing new selections and arrangements in successive volumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. The second volume, is, in its rythmical character various, ills melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful—the harmony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, by all means, accompany the first volume,—especially in those, Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SE ATS FOR SALE

A delightful Country Seat, sit dated upon a McAdami zed road, half a mile from 40v. n, in a excellent neighbor d road, half a mile from to it, in a excellent neighborod, with 5 acres of land, a frame house containing hood, with 5 acres of tate, a frame house containing 8 rooms, a ball, a piazza; a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellia with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, Ioca ted upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and a orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. T is part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellen brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and larg cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage an smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selecte apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentlemau of for who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautif view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from tow with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 room and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant' cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and ced with posts and roils.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acresitillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a fram

ase with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs, land is rich and level, A pleasant Country Seat with 16 agree of land, loca ted upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubriou and populous district. The house is in Cottage style and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches; a large cellar and gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a conhouse, and wood house. The grounds are planted will

evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells wi pumps, and a small stream.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles for in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a wel and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good

vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and

quality and well located for tillage.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike roac 8 miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cister a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach apple and cherry treees; and a garden well planted will vines, raspherry, currant and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located both sides of the road.

A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sit auted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stabl for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 200 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspberry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered

with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump. 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a

church and a school. A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage. situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where there are several churches and schools. The improvements come prise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar and a porch; a good frame barn, a well and crib, wagon and a smoke houses; also a garden well paled and stocked with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach richness. It may justly by entitled trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and

supplied with springs and a run.

A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town, The work is particularly recommended to those upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in culture a house with 4 rooms and a n barn, with sheds and cribs; also a well, a peach orchard and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bott watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike oad, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse. a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is

good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple pear, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is

A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upo a Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Cana and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1.2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weather boarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good wel an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, an a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, water with springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Nia

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of past and arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottag style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: house, cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extens orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornament with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocke with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currel and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigate with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and

vale advantageously located for culture. A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated upon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing own in the Miami Valley. The improvements compr a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, half and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the do likewise a commodious frame barra with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafte fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil com sists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio i Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar a corn crib, a stable, and several orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with frui trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture-Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office

for full in information, which will be given gratis; if h Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale. Farmers and Citizens, who wish to dispose of the

estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in Eng lish and German, without cost to them,

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upor Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can

have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. The mon y can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messis Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to the account Thomas Emery of Cincinnati.
Annuties, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank

of England Notes bought and sold. Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valua-ble information, which the experience of more than nine years in the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnati enables me

to give. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.